

council of Ministers that Mr. Alt-  
mann had been reinstated.



## Factional Fighting Continues

Bomb Destroys Leader's Car  
In Lebanese Rightist Violence

BEIRUT, Dec. 14 (UPI).—A bomb today destroyed the car of a high-ranking Phalangist official as rival rightist groups quarreled despite efforts by their leaders to patch up their differences.

The bomb destroyed the car of Karim El-Mardouni, a high official of the Phalangist political bureau, shortly after he left the vehicle early in the morning, party officials said.

It was the latest incident in the wave of violence that has swept the Christian rightist eastern sector of Beirut since a shootout between a Phalangist militiaman and bodyguards of former President Camille Chamoun. The militiaman and the Chamoun bodyguard were killed in the clash Sunday.

This immediately provoked a spurt of bombings and kidnappings and troops of the Syrian-dominated Arab peace-keeping force have increased their patrols in the area.

Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel quickly declared that "only God can shake the unity" of his party and the Chamounists. Despite the proliferating violence and increased tension in the area, leaders of both groups called the wave of shootings, bombings and kidnappings "isolated incidents."

Urgent Meeting

Rightist leaders held an urgent session today in an effort to contain the spreading violence.

The leftist, pro-Israeli Daily Beirut caricatured the proclamations of unity by rightist leaders by running an eight-column cartoon showing Mr. Chamoun and Mr. Gemayel clinking champagne glasses in a sandbagged bunker as their militiamen fired rockets, mortars and machine guns at each other.

The leftist National Movement, led by Kamal Jumblatt, said in a statement that "provocations (in the eastern sector) are a violation of the peace plan."

The leftists condemned armed demonstrations by rightist militiamen, shooting incidents, and the "refusal of rightist forces to put down their arms until certain conditions are met, including the withdrawal of the deterrent forces."

The Arab League commission representing Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait met today to discuss the collecting of heavy weapons from the various factions.

All factions have been called on to store their weapons in designated areas, outside Beirut, under the joint supervision of the party concerned and the Arab peace-keeping force. The rightists say they will not hand in their weapons until the Palestinians do the same, while the leftists say they will not turn over theirs until the rightists do.

Khaddam Better

DAMASCUS, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam and his wife left a hospital last night after 13 days of treatment of wounds they received when unidentified gunmen shot at their car in a Damascus suburb, Damascus radio said Tuesday.

A spokesman said the assailant, Thomas Charles Cole, 25, shot himself in the head as Marine guards stormed the DEA's 19th-floor offices two blocks from the U.S. Embassy.

Cole had a 38-caliber revolver and carried two boxes of ammunition, the spokesman said. The DEA agent was unarmed.

The federal drug agency sent a special investigative team from Washington. It said Cole visited the agency's Philadelphia office early last month and offered to sell information about cocaine trafficking in Colombia. He was referred to the Bogota office and he talked with agents here earlier this month.

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RECONSTRUCTING THE CRIME—Police in Rome mark off the scene of the shootout.

## Policeman, Terrorist Slain in Attack on Rome Official

ROME, Dec. 14 (AP).—A policeman and a bandit were killed in an attack on a high official of the anti-terrorism police squad early today. The official, Alfonso Nocer, was injured, the police reported.

The attack took place as Mr. Nocer was leaving his apartment in the Gianicolense quarter and was entering a waiting car with three police escorts.

The police said four men waiting inside a small truck began to shoot at Mr. Nocer and his men. In the ensuing gun battle a policeman and a bandit were killed. The three remaining attackers fled.

Mr. Nocer was taken to a nearby hospital with three bullet wounds.

Doctors said his condition was not serious.

Later the police identified the slain attacker as Martino Zichichi, a member of the ultra-leftist organization Armed Proletarian Nuclei (NAP). Zichichi escaped from jail several months ago. He was imprisoned on charges of having carried out a number of terrorist actions.

"Process of Developing"

"The OPEC countries are in the process of developing their economies, and for that they buy from the West and Japan," said Pierre Shammas, a Lebanese consultant to Arab governments and editor of a newsletter on their attitudes that he sells to Western bankers and oilmen.

"The more you buy and the more you depend on Western technology," he said, "the more you become involved in the fate of your supplier."

Iran, he said, may still be linked ideologically to the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union may still provide its arms. But, in the three years since the big price increase, the Soviet Union has shrunk from its status as Iraq's No. 1 supplier to No. 8 behind several Western countries.

"We have found that the only countries that can deliver," Mr. Shammas said, "are Japan, the United States, West Germany and countries like that. We have come to understand why the Soviet Union has been asking for détente and for help from the West."

It is that business with the West, in fact, that underlies the weather Arab countries' endorsement of an oil-price increase at all. The price of the goods they have been buying, some argue, have been rising far faster than the price of oil—which is now \$11.51 a barrel—so they are only trying to keep pace.

Meanwhile, the oil exporters' desire for large price increases has been compromised by their position on the side of non-oil-producing developing countries in the so-called North-South talks in Paris with the leading industrialized nations.

Poor Hard Hit

An oil-price increase affects poor countries often even more severely than rich countries because they, unlike the Western nations, have little to sell the Arabs to get back the money they pay for their oil.

An oil industry executive said the Arabs think now and then of establishing a dual price system—high prices for the rich countries and low prices for the poor. "But they don't know how they would enforce it," he said. "How could they tell whether the oil they sell to India stays in India?"

The 1973 price increase was probably more responsible than anything else for the massive debts that developing countries have amassed with industrialized countries, a growth from only \$1.5 billion in 1973 to \$14 billion last month.

The oil-price increase caused other important disruptions that have not yet permeated the world economy, said Ulf Lantze, executive director of the International Energy Agency in Paris. A group that leading developed countries created two years ago to devise common energy policies, "Why is it that our economic recovery has been so unstable?"

## Two-Part Increase Is Seen Possible

## OPEC Will Open Price-Rise Talks Today

(Continued from Page 1)

would have gone directly for its own ceiling of 10 per cent. But, with Ford gone, they're faced with a new diplomatic challenge. If you're dealing with an unknown quantity, you first want to fence."

Animosity toward Israel still seethes among the Arabs in the OPEC. But, after a virtual standoff in the last war, other issues have been chipping away at the ideological glue that held the Arab oil exporters together three years ago.

The structure of these countries has given way to pushes and pulls over how some of them spend their surplus wealth and how others develop their largely backward economies. Social and political attitudes within each country are changing. So are the relationships among these nations and with the rest of the world.

The United States, for example, was affected so severely by supply cutbacks and ultimately an Arab oil embargo that service stations ran out of gasoline. The automobile companies started building smaller cars and power plants switched from oil to coal. But the United States today is a trusted peace broker to some Arab leaders and a vital supplier of arms, factories, refineries, schools, hotels and investment advisers.

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Mr. Lantze asked, "Why all the balance-of-payments problems? Why the world indebtedness? Why the high unemployment? The oil-price increase wasn't alone responsible, but it was one of the reasons."

Members of the OPEC differ greatly in their attitudes and interests, far more than they did three years ago. At one extreme are the populous, semiliterate countries of Iran and Iraq and at the other are the super-rich countries such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Members' Positions

Here is how oil and Middle East experts view the positions of some of the important oil-producing countries as they approach their conference in Doha:

Saudi Arabia—This is the leader of the surplus-revenue states, which include Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Libya and Qatar. Saudi Arabia, with the greatest oil-production capacity, is the most influential OPEC member.

It would just as soon put the whole meeting off. A price increase means more cash for the Saudis, which means giving some away to poor countries afflicted by the increase and could also mean jeopardizing investments in developed countries. . . . If Saudi Arabia can't prevent a price increase (and it probably can't), it might accept 8 per cent now and a little more at a meeting in the spring. . . . It wants no more than 10 per cent for all of 1977.

Iran—This is the leader of the medium-revenue states, which include Iraq and Venezuela. . . . Normally Iran is a hawk on prices, but it is wary of antagonizing Western arms suppliers and of provoking retaliatory price increases on goods imported from the West. . . . Although Iran needs funds for internal development, it is more interested in bartering its oil and gas for goods.

Algeria—This is the leader of the revenue-short states, which include Indonesia, Gabon, and Ecuador. . . . Algeria is hungry for cash for development of its manufacturing industry and large gas reserves. . . . It could join with

some of the pressing problems of the new Vietnam that to be solved:

• "At least 150,000 to 200,000 people are still daily causing life; several million are suffering from malaria and a permanent threat of cholera."

• The "registration" of about 40,000 in South Vietnam as we job placement of about 10,000 "compromising" military police, administrative, economic, ideological and machine" left over from Vietnam.

• The creation of the new economic zone, established by emptying large numbers from the cities 500,000 from Saigon's to Dr. Vien's report as about 60 per cent of the time of Da Nang and thousands from Hanoi, and Con Tho."

Progress of Irrigation

But all accounts, Dr. Vien said, are that of 1976 before today's opening of the party congress, also the progress in irrigation capabilities in lands to allow two to three crops a year, and then of more than 7.0 and medium-sized modern terraces and more handicrafts groups in

Nevertheless, Mr. Duan clear today that such an production would simply for the Vietnam envisage party's Central Committee central economic and, unstated explicitly, political military power in Southern

"There are two tasks: both fundamental and Mr. Duan told the "thous delegates and observers to insure the minimum need people's life while carry accumulation of the tempo to build the material basis of Socialism

In his opening address to the congress, Vietnam ident Ton Duc Thang said that the sessions would decisions on modifications party constitution, elect party central committee new politburo, though the no significant changes in either body.



## Terse, 5-4 Decision

Supreme Court Lifts Stay  
Against Gilmore's Execution

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (UPI).—The Supreme Court, splitting 5-4, lifted the 10-day stay against the execution of Gilmore.

The court's action thus sends Gilmore case back to the state courts and leaves to the question of whether, when Gilmore, 38, should be executed.

Gilmore had insisted for weeks he be executed as sentenced punishment for the murder of a clerk in Provo, Utah.

Last week, however, his lawyers asked in a Utah court that he should be relieved of that case altogether because of the lawyers' said was the failure to execute him in the time period specified by Utah law.

The Supreme Court did not express an opinion on that contention, and, at least theoretically, could itself eventually be asked to rule on it—should Gilmore press his point, and one side or the other appeal rulings on it up to the Supreme Court.

The justices did say, though, in effect, that they would no longer be the cause for any delay in Gilmore's execution, at least on any of the grounds that have been presented to the court up to now.

A one-page, unsigned order for the court's majority said: "After carefully examining the materials submitted by the state of Utah, the court is convinced that Gary Mark Gilmore made a knowing and intelligent waiver of any and all federal rights he might have asserted after the Utah trial court's sentence was imposed, and, specifically, that the state's determinations of his competence knowingly and intelligently to waive any and all such rights were firmly grounded."

Accordingly, the stay of execution granted on December 3, 1976, is hereby terminated. The court had given only a temporary, albeit indefinite stay.

The justices voting in the majority were Chief Justice Warren Burger and Associate Justices Lewis Powell Jr., John Paul Stevens, William Rehnquist and Potter Stewart.

Dissenting were Justices Byron White, William Brennan Jr., Thurgood Marshall and Harry Blackmun.

The voting breakdown contrasts with the 7-2 decision of the Supreme Court July 2 upholding the death penalty as a constitutionally permissible punishment, at least for murder—the decision that gave rise to the move to execute Gilmore. In that ruling, only Justices Marshall and Brennan dissented.

Prisoner Said Happy  
SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 14 (AP).—Gilmore, said to be "very happy" over the ruling, broke his 25-day hunger strike after hearing the news.

Attorney Ronald Stanger also started a further action in court today to request his client's freedom under the state law requiring that executions be carried out no later than 60 days after sentencing.

Mr. Stanger said Gilmore, who has lost 35 of his 178 pounds since Nov. 19, did not express "a desire to die as such" when he saw him last night. But he said Gilmore instructed him to use "no delaying tactics whatsoever."

Humphrey said the reason is necessary because "the community gets itself tied into such a frenzy about what would happen if the Democrats were in power."

Senator said on ABC's "60 Minutes" that the crisis forces private enterprise and realize the economy a healthy private sector.

I know that jobs must be done. We can't have people government jobs," he said. "Government jobs are at best a crutch."

Mr. Carter is simply saying, "Look, you businessmen, don't worry about government administration. Cool it all. We're not going to amuck here."

Carter has taken pains to business that he does not impose wage and price controls.

Labor activist Ralph Nader, last week that Mr. Carter owing to big-business interests to keep them from raising and "rocking the economic

Foreign Minister  
of the Soviet Union

SOFIA, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—PitzGerald arrived today for his first official visit by an American minister since Moscow established diplomatic relations three years ago.

PitzGerald is expected to have two days of talks here today with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. After sessions he will visit Leningrad before leaving for Amsterdam next Monday.

Lashes Leashes  
GREENSBORO, Dec. 14 (AP).—A fire erupted through this North Carolina town Sunday, burning thousands of trees, homes, boats ashore and hundreds of homes.

No serious injuries were reported.

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Magnet Field  
Of Sun Found  
Near PlutoPioneer-11 Records It  
4 Billion Miles Away

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (UPI).—The Pioneer-11 spacecraft on its way to Saturn has detected the sun's magnetic field reaching all the way to the distant planet Pluto, 4 billion miles from the sun.

The unmanned spacecraft, which left earth more than three years ago, recorded the sun's magnetic field last month as it moved through unexplored space almost 1 billion miles from earth and 100 million miles above the earth's orbital plane.

The magnetic field that originates on the sun flows radially outward, said the Jet Propulsion Laboratory's Dr. Edward Smith, whose magnetometer is on Pioneer-11 "just like the quills on a porcupine."

Magnetic Spiral  
This is a surprise because close to the sun its magnetic field spirals in and out. No spacecraft had ever observed anything different until Pioneer-11 flew so far above the orbital plane of earth and sun, which brought it out of the sun's equator.

Dr. Smith said the spiraling is probably due to the rapid spin of the sun at the equator, which twists the magnetic lines of force in at least two different directions as they are swept from the surface of the sun by the million-mile-an-hour solar wind.

Just as surprising is the discovery that the sun's magnetic field reaches all the way to the end of the solar system. Pioneer-11 did not measure the field out that far, but the fact that it was found near the orbit of Saturn, 900 million miles from the sun and 100 million miles above the sun's orbital path, suggests that it extends its influence all the way to Pluto.

The discovery also suggests the sun is divided into two hemispheres by a rippling electric current that swirls around its equator, carrying deep into space the magnetic forces built up by the sun's rapid rotation.

The earth is literally engulfed by the sun's magnetic field, which creates magnetic and electrical storms all across the earth's atmosphere.

Dr. Smith said the inescapable conclusion of finding the sun's magnetic force present so far away is that changes in the sun's magnetic field have a lot more to do with phenomena on the earth than anybody suspected.

New Tremor in Italy  
RIVA DEL GARDA, Italy, Dec. 14 (AP).—Another tremor, the second in 24 hours, struck the northeast side of Lake Garda today, sending hundreds fleeing from their homes. No injuries were reported.State of Emergency  
The security forces announced that a ban on motorcades and marches had been extended to political meetings. Mr. Manley said the ban was ordered to free the police and the army for deployment during the balloting.

The island has been under a state of emergency since June because of mounting criminal and political violence. Mr. Seaga claimed Sunday that nine of his men had been killed since the campaign began three weeks ago; at least four or five of Mr. Manley's supporters have been reported killed. Dozens of supporters of both parties have been injured.

Mr. Manley, who has been in power since 1972, urged the voters not to let fear of violence keep them at home. The election is expected to be a close one.

Both parties developed out of the trade-union movement, but the JLP is more conservative. Mr. Manley has campaigned for another five-year term to expand his program of "democratic socialism," which he claims is narrowing the gap between rich and poor.

Mr. Seaga has attacked the ties the Prime Minister has developed with Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, accusing him of leading Jamaica toward Communism.

Carter Says He'll Keep Wearing  
Blue Jeans in the White House

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP).—President-elect Jimmy Carter says he will bring informality to the White House, jogging for exercise in the morning and wearing blue jeans when he is relaxing.

"That's my normal attire. I did it all the time, all the time I was governor, you know," he said in an interview with ABC television's Barbara Walters. "I would not embarrass the nation by having a formal conference with the French ambassador and my wearing blue jeans and his wearing a morning coat. I would do the proper things about dress."

The interview was taped at the Carters' Plains, Ga., home Nov. 27 for broadcast tonight.

Mr. Carter said he and his wife, Rosalynn, intended to continue sharing a bedroom in the White House. "I'd hate to change after 30 years."

"Do you sleep in a double bed or twin beds?" Miss Walters asked.

"Double bed... always have," Mr. Carter replied. "Sometimes we sleep in a single bed by ourselves. It's much more comfortable in a double bed."

Asked to describe her husband, Mrs. Carter said, "He's handsome and exciting and never a dull moment."

Miss Walters asked her if she worried "at all now about assassination, about any harm coming to your husband or your children?"

"Well, I think you always worry about it... a little bit," Mrs. Carter said. "It's not near to me because we've had security since '71 when Jimmy was governor, except for a short period early in the campaign. And it's something that always is kind of in the back of your mind. You can't worry about it every minute, though. I just have to kind of consider that the way I would something happening to Jimmy in an automobile accident."

"Do you pinch yourself sometimes now and say, 'My Lord, I'm going to be president?'" Mr. Carter was asked.

"No," he said. "I got over that quite a while ago..."

## Pepsico Admits Payments Abroad

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—The soft drinks firm Pepsico said that it paid \$1.7 million to foreign officials over the last five years, though at least \$500,000 of this could be properly accounted for.

The company revealed the payments in a report filed voluntarily with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The report did not name any of the officials or countries involved in what it called possible "questionable payment practices" over the five-year period investigated and gave no details how the money had been spent. The firm has 186 subsidiaries and does business in 185 countries.

Int. Harvester Payments  
CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (UPI).—International Harvester Co. says one of its foreign subsidiaries improperly paid commissions of \$43,000 to an official of an unidentified foreign government.

The payments were made between 1972 and 1974 in connection with the sale of farm equipment.

Zarb Quits FEA  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (UPI).—President Ford yesterday announced the resignation of Frank Zarb as head of the Federal Energy Administration—exactly two years after appointing him to the post.

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## But Trudeau Rejects Levesque Projection

## Quebec Independence Seen 'Irreversible'

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Premier René Levesque of Quebec declared here yesterday that the independence of his French-speaking province "appears to be irreversible," but Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau rejected such a development.

The first direct meeting between the two leaders since Mr. Levesque led his separatist party to power on Nov. 15 occurred at a conference of provincial premiers and federal officials at which a long-standing dispute over the control and distribution of tax revenue was discussed.

But the highly technical discussion was turned into a fundamental debate on the future of the Canadian federation by a statement from Mr. Levesque re-

jecting the present relationship. The Quebec premier reiterated his commitment to allow the province's people to decide on independence in a referendum. He said his election victory was part of an increasingly rapid process in which Quebec society and its relations with others were being redefined.

"Such a dynamic development obviously has caused and still does cause some apprehension, especially to those who do not understand it," Mr. Levesque said. "But it now appears to be irreversible."

Pierre Levesque, the money disputes, in which Ottawa has sought to reserve as much power of decision as possible, as an example of a kind of confrontation that could be ended only by changing the present political institutions.

"In our opinion," he said, "the objectives we are seeking—political sovereignty and an economic association—far from being an obstacle to the charting of a better future, will on the contrary be a true beginning, much more so than could be the ever more illusory preservation of the past."

Mr. Trudeau's reply was short and courteous but nonetheless a firm rejection of Quebec independence. He denied he was seeking to preserve the past or an "immutable status quo."

"Our task is to build a more enriching federalism to guarantee even more firmly the liberty, self-realization and well-being of the people and communities of Canada," he said.

"When I speak of Canada," Mr. Trudeau continued, "I do not have in mind an identity that competes with that which a French Canadian and Quebecer,

conscious of his or her specific history and roots, holds dear."

He explained that he thought "rather of a political society, the ideals of which are liberty, equality and, yes, fraternity."

"I think of a society which, by securing the cooperation of our people, by pooling the resources of our different regions, by making possible the free development of the different cultures of our communities, makes our individual liberty, capacity for self-realization and well-being more secure and better guaranteed than they would be if each community were to attempt to achieve this alone."

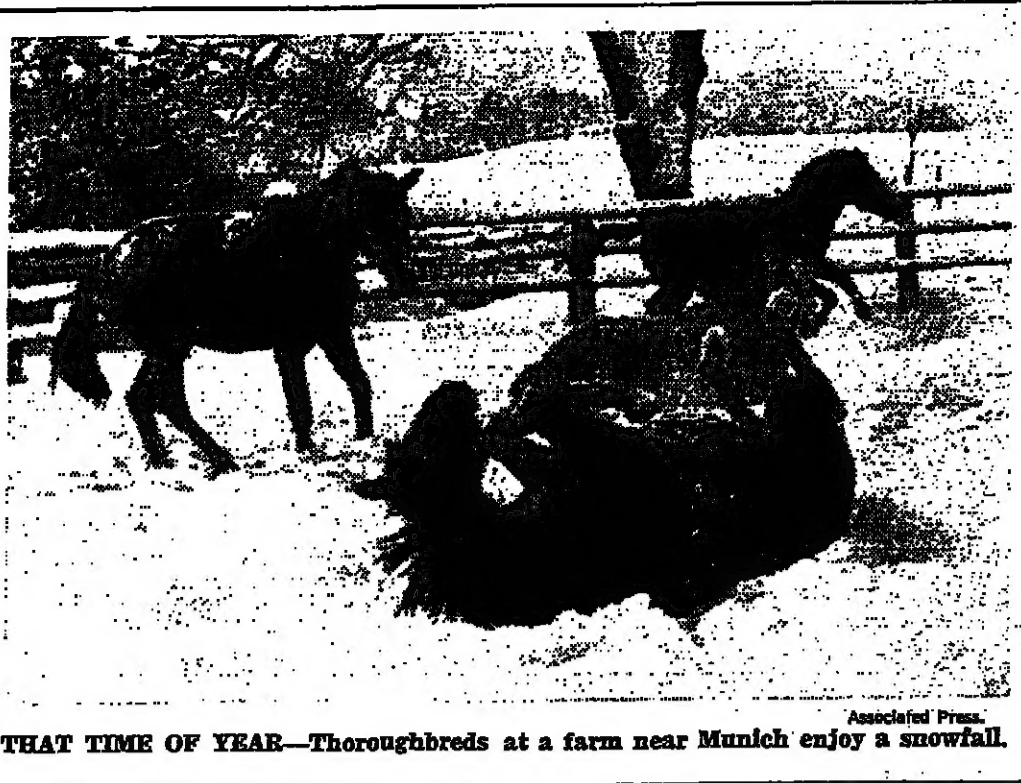
Mr. Trudeau's position was weakened by the fact that the nine English-speaking provinces had adopted a common position with Quebec on revenue-sharing problems. The position, which calls for greater local control over tax income, was established last week at a meeting of federal and provincial finance ministers.

Mr. Levesque indicated yesterday that he had little interest in continuing that discussion, but had come to seek general support and understanding for a new relationship marked by Quebec independence.

## Miki's Party to Elect A Successor Dec. 23

TOKYO, Dec. 14 (AP).—The ruling Liberal-Democratic party decided today to hold a meeting of its Diet (parliament) members Dec. 23 to select a new party president.

The party then will convene an extraordinary five-day session of the Diet to elect a new Premier to succeed Takeo Miki, who is also president of the party.



THAT TIME OF YEAR—Thoroughbreds at a farm near Munich enjoy a snowfall.

## PLO Modifies Its Demands for New State

By Henry Tanner

DAMASCUS, Dec. 14 (NYT).—The leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization listed today for the first time the creation of an independent Palestinian state as one of the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people and hence, by implication, a goal to be attained by the organization.

But a declaration issued at the end of a three-day meeting here of the Palestine Central Council stopped short of proposing such a state or defining its borders.

Palestinian sources called the declaration a "watershed in Palestinian politics." They said that until today the term "Palestinian state" had never been used in an official declaration.

The sources said that what was meant was the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Golan Heights.

PLO chief Yasser Arafat and his aides have in recent weeks declared the Palestine Liberation Organization's willingness to create a state on the West Bank and in Golan, both areas that are occupied by Israel.

The Palestinian sources noted that the council's declaration did not contain any mention of a

secular state, covering all of Palestine, for both Arabs and Jews. The concept of such a secular state, which implied the disappearance of Israel, had been official PLO policy until now.

Mr. Arafat attended today's meeting, along with 37 other members of the Palestine National Congress, the parliament of the PLO. Zuhair Mohsen, the head of the PLO's Syrian-controlled guerrilla organization, was also present. It was the first time since the intervention in Lebanon by Syrian and Israeli forces that Mr. Mohsen and Mr. Arafat had attended a leadership session together.

A photograph of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and Mr. Arafat sitting next to each other, flanked by other Palestinian and Syrian officials, was published today on the front pages of the government-controlled Syrian press.

The picture's publication, informed Syrian sources said, was meant to signal an accommodation between the Syrian leadership and Mr. Arafat.

Over the past few weeks, the same newspapers demanded that Mr. Arafat step down as PLO leader, but the Syrian regime has since abandoned the idea of seeking his ouster, the Syrian sources said.

The fact that the council session was held here in the Syrian capital was meant to make it clear that the accommodation between Syria and the PLO, the main PLO guerrilla organization, is holding up. Palestinian sources said. Mr. Arafat is also the head of the PLO.

This accommodation was effected on orders by Saudi Arabia at the end of October. It was consecrated at Arab summit conferences in Riyadh and Cairo. Mr. Arafat has since taken a moderate stance in public statements about Syria and has made it clear that he wants personally to steer the PLO toward participation in the negotiations for a Middle East settlement—talks that are expected to start in the spring.

Main Issue

The most heated discussions in the council's closed sessions here involved Syrian and Jordanian demands that the Palestine National Congress be enlarged from 174 to 400 or 500 members.

El-Fatah and its allies have a majority in the existing parliament and would like to see the number of new members limited to less than 100. They argue that enlarging the congress to 400 or 500 members would involve packing it with men who live in Jordan and Syria and support the regimes in those countries.

No agreement was reached on the dispute, according to informed sources. As a result, it was decided that the next parliament session, originally scheduled for Cairo this month, will be held in February at the earliest.

## Strikes Disrupt Public Utilities Around France

PARIS, Dec. 14 (UPI).—French gas, electricity and postal workers went on strike today for varying periods to protest Prime Minister Raymond Barre's refusal to grant salary increases.

Workers for government-owned utilities shut down current to homes and industries throughout Paris and other parts of France. Mail was delivered, but mail sorters started a week-long strike that was certain to tie up Christmas mail service.

An estimated 12,000 gas and electric workers blocked downtown traffic with a protest march against Mr. Barre's orders to hold wage raises down to 6.5 percent at most next year and eliminate public workers' special wage bonuses.

Power cuts lasting up to two hours this afternoon disrupted work in many industries throughout France, and interrupted Paris Metro and suburban train service. A similar two-hour power cut was scheduled for tomorrow morning. Many households also had no electric power and cooking gas for up to 2 1/2 hours.

OECD Strike Begins

PARIS, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—The 1,800 staff employees at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) went on strike today for more pay.

## Last Summer in Shansi Province

## China Says Chiang Backed Kidnapped, Beat Officials

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Dec. 14 (NYT).—China has disclosed that the first party secretary and several other top leaders of Shansi Province were apparently kidnapped and beaten up last summer by local supporters of Chiang Kai-shek and three other now-disgraced Politburo members.

The disclosure, made in a broadcast by Shansi radio, is one of many recent indications that factional troubles in China's provinces, dating to the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960s, were far worse than analysts had realized.

Shansi radio reported last week that local followers of Mr. Chiang and his three associates in the party headquarters in July and beat up the army guards stationed there. When city authorities tried to arrest the "ringleaders," they fled to Shanghai and Peking, where they were said to have been protected by other allies to the four Politburo members.

Altogether, at least 12 of China's 29 provinces, autonomous regions and special municipalities have reported serious factional problems related to the conflict between the four "radicals" and the veteran party bureaucrats and army officers who triumphed with the four's arrest in October.

Troops Sent In

In the worst case, in Fukien Province opposite Taiwan, China's new Communist party chairman, Hua Guofeng, was forced to dispatch troops there last month to occupy cities, villages, schools and factories.

Honan Province has reported that its party leadership at many levels was "paralyzed" by the factional fighting and Huohua has claimed that supporters of Mr. Chiang actually set up a rival party committee.

Whether the situation was really this bad or whether some of these reports are exaggerations, intended to be used as evidence against the four and their supporters, is unclear.

In any case, the provinces are now in the midst of an extensive investigation of local followers of the "leftists" and are believed to be purging the most troublesome cases. Many of these seem to be younger cadres with worker backgrounds who were promoted to middle-ranking positions in the provincial party committees during the Cultural Revolution.

They may have grown frustrated by the rehabilitation and return to power in the last few years of veteran cadres purged in the Cultural Revolution who are now blocking their path to further promotion.

According to Chinese Communist sources and travelers, the situation varies greatly from province to province. In some areas, like Canton, where the veterans had maintained themselves in authority during and after the Cultural Revolution, there have been few targets in the new campaign.

But there are indications that large numbers of people are being purged in Shanghai, the home base of the four "leftists," and Liaoning Province in the northeast, where Mao Tse-tung's nephew, Mao Yuan-Hsin, was a party secretary. A recent traveler in Shanghai reported that the purge there was "full-scale, from top to bottom, possibly (involving) thousands of people."

The kidnapping incident in Shansi surprised analysts here, since there had been no previous indications that the situation in Shansi had reached such proportions.

According to Shansi radio, "The black hands of the gang of four in our province in a planned and premeditated way caused the incident of beating, wrecking and looting on Aug. 23, kidnapping and beating up the principal leading comrades of the provincial party committee."

Conspiracy Smashed

The next day, the radio reported, the party central committee in Peking dispatched a special directive supporting the provincial leadership and "smashing this conspiracy." It was unclear from the broadcast exactly who had been kidnapped, but in Chinese Communist parlance, the term "principal leading comrades" usually means the first party secretary and the other senior officials.

In Shansi, the first party secretary is Wang Chien, a veteran official who was purged in the Cultural Revolution as a rightist.

Friedrich Foerster

GOETTER, West Ger. Dec. 14 (UPI).—Gen. Friedrich Foerster, 76, a former member of the Reichstag, was killed in a car crash today. He was a general in the German army during the Second World War and was a member of the Bundestag.

Frenchman Lives

21 Years in Coma

LONS-LE-SAUNIER, France, Dec. 14 (AP).—Paul Baley, 61, completed his 21st year in a coma yesterday. But his mother, who cared for him at home in this southeastern French town, said, "I always have faith he'll recover."

Paul and a friend were run down by an automobile on the way home from a dance in December, 1955. The friend was killed, and Mr. Baley, now 40, suffered head injuries that sent him into a coma.

Until 1959 he was cared for in a hospital. Marie Baley, 61, a widow for the last 23 years, brought her son to her small apartment because she felt he was "getting practically no care" and hospital charges were too burdensome.

and rehabilitated in 1973 the anti-rightist campaign this year. Chinese sources in Taiwan report Mr. Wang had come and in wall posters as a "peoples revolutionary" who had led the Cultural Revolution.

## Pope Urges Support for Human Li

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 14

—Pope Paul VI, in his message on world peace, appealed for support against the threats of race, abortion and political violence.

"Do you want peace? us defend life," the 79-year-old pope said in his message.

Giving "Hiroshima" as an example of the "logical" of life and peace, the Pope said: "The ancient saying, 'I taught politics and still I taught peace' is still valid."

"If you want peace, you must defend life," the Pope said. "It is not acceptable radical revolution."

"With the forthright of our principles, we must denounce the false and program of the 'arms race' and the 'nuclear war' between military superpowers."

His condemnation of the abortion in Italy.

"It is not only war it is a blow to peace, especially strikes at the moral of the people, as often happens, with horrible and often, as in the case of the abortion, of innocent lives."

He added that there "hundreds" of "damns" in his mind against life, to coming national behavior cited organized crime, to and torture.

Plus by Ukrainian

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 14 —The spiritual leader of 1.5 billion Catholics told Pope Paul yesterday his church has "sentenced to death" in the Union and its priests and bishops.

The Pope in a cautious re-pressed the "leftists" "fidelity to the church but would be unwise to set Ukrainian patriarchate in the East. Cardinal Sipi, who after 18 years of imprisonment and torture, has been freed by Soviet officials in Europe.

## Eduard Claud Dies; E. German Author, Diplomat

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (UPI).

German author Eduard Claud, 65, a long-time Communist, died today. He was a member of the East German Academy of Sciences.

Born in 1911 in Gelsenkirchen, Mr. Claudius joined the German Communist party in 1932, fought in 1936 against the Nazis in Spain and World War II served as chief in the Bavarian Ministry of De-Nazification.

Two years after the end of the war, Mr. Claudius held a post in the East German government. He wrote novels, including "Green Olive and Mountains," and "Mischke Unserer Seite" (People of Side), ADN said.

Mr. Claudius was deputy president of the East German Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the East German Academy of Sciences.

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# Our routes follow the trade-winds.

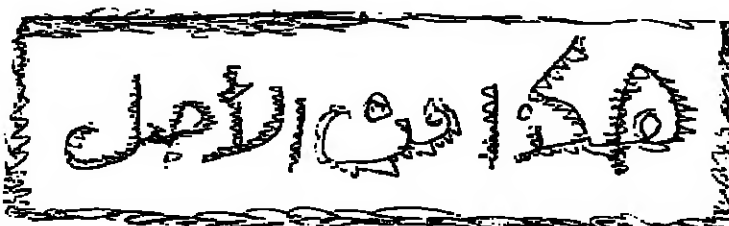


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## Raid Home at Night

Black Editor in South Africa  
ed, Freed After 8 Hours

By John F. Burns

JANESBURG, Dec. 14 (AP)—South African security forces today detained Percy Qoboza, the country's foremost black editor, but released him 8 hours later after he was questioned in the course of an investigation.

Qoboza, who returned earlier from a fellowship at the University of Iowa, was arrested at his home in the black town of Soweto at 3:30 a.m. taken to police headquarters and released shortly after.

He was not immediately available for comment. He was still held, the lead of the security forces' newspaper, the "Sowetan," said.

Qoboza was the sixth of the newspaper's staff arrested last week. The editor, Gordon Mphahlele, was released after several days of questioning.

Four of the newspaper's staff are still held, the editor said. The newspaper's staff are still held, the editor said.

tens Gets  
legist Post

Dec. 14 (UPI)—The German parliament today voted to support a resolution of the opposition Christian Democrats, speaker of the parliament is the government coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats.

The resolution, lower house of the parliament, the president, or speaker of the party with seats Mr. Carstens, in this tradition, was the first time in the 27-year history of the party that an opposition party had speaker. Mr. Carstens was 62 today, was a vote of 346 to 110, abstentions.

He told them that he got most of his books by mail, and some were books that he used when he did a course in the United States. Mrs. Qoboza added that under South African law, all books sold or imported into the country are subject to review by censors. Thousands have been banned.

The arrest prompted an outcry among opponents of the country's racial laws. Helen Suzman, a member of Parliament, said the police should have requested Mr. Qoboza's visit then during normal working hours. "I regard this as simply another method of intimidation of the press," she said.

Harvey Trosper, editor of the "Star," a Johannesburg newspaper owned by the same company as the "Sowetan," said in a statement: "This kind of action is unlikely to intimidate Mr. Qoboza or many of his colleagues. Instead, the unnecessary night raid on an internationally known citizen is likely to hurt South Africa's name abroad and stir up further antagonisms at home."

Mr. Qoboza spent nine months at Harvard as a Nieman Fellow. In September, he was one of a group of South African blacks who met in Pretoria with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. In his editorial in the "Sowetan," which has a circulation of 220,000, he has consistently opposed violence by opponents of apartheid.

His arrest came as the police announced the arrest of two black mine workers in connection with the discovery of a cache of dynamite in an abandoned gold mine shaft in Booysebaan, a suburb between Johannesburg and Soweto. The arrests, on Friday, came two days after an explosion in a Johannesburg restaurant.

The police continue to remain silent on their investigation, but it was noted that the site where the 40 sticks of dynamite and 20 fuses were found was only a short distance from the mining laboratories where three of those arrested in connection with the explosion worked.

One of the three, Wellington Tshabane, an engineer, is said by police to have hanged himself in his cell within hours of his arrest. Today, the Anglo American Corp. of South Africa Ltd., his former employer, announced that it would pay for an independent pathologist to conduct a postmortem examination on the body. Details of the postmortem, which was performed later in the day, have not been made public.



Mr. Troyanovsky interpreting for Premier Khrushchev in a visit to Iowa in 1959.

## Troyanovsky Appointed Soviet Ambassador to UN

MOSCOW, Dec. 14 (AP)—Oleg Troyanovsky, a career diplomat who as an adviser-interpreter accompanied the late Premier Nikita Khrushchev on U.S. visits, has been appointed this country's ambassador to the United Nations, Tass reported today.

Mr. Troyanovsky, 57, whose appointment was expected, succeeds Jacob Malik. Mr. Malik, 70, returned here yesterday after a series of farewell visits with long-time colleagues at the UN, where he served as envoy from 1948 to 1952 and from 1958 until now.

Mr. Troyanovsky is an expert on Far Eastern affairs, having served as Soviet ambassador to Japan from 1967 until earlier this year.

He also has lived and studied in the United States, where his father, Alexander, became the Soviet Union's first envoy in 1933. While his father was assigned there, the younger Troyanovsky completed high-school studies in Washington and later studied for a year at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania. His father also served as envoy to Tokyo and the son attended an American school there for five years.

The new UN envoy is a graduate of the Soviet Foreign Language Institute and attended Moscow University. He was official interpreter for Stalin and then served as a deputy foreign minister before becoming a traveling adviser to Khrushchev. Mr. Troyanovsky is believed by some to have worked to tone down some of Khrushchev's more rough-edged remarks and occasional outbursts.

## UN Assembly Votes to Strengthen Sanctions Policy

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 14 (AP)—The General Assembly today voted to strengthen sanctions against "the racist regimes in southern Africa," as it calls Rhodesia and South Africa.

By a vote of 113-1, with 14 abstentions, the Assembly adopted a resolution calling for "all possible aid" to enable Angola, Mozambique and "the African countries surrounding the racist regimes" to apply such sanctions fully.

Three EEC Countries  
To Extend Fare Cuts

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14 (UPI)—Belgium, France and Luxembourg will extend reductions in rail fares for members of large families to the families of migrant workers from other community countries this month, the Common Market Commission said.

The measure is a result of a preliminary ruling by the European Court of Justice in favor of a claim by an Italian woman living in France. The other European Economic Community states do not give such reduced fares for large families.

There is a mandatory UN economic embargo against Rhodesia and a nonbinding arms embargo against South Africa.

The resolution was one of five against racial discrimination that the Assembly adopted on recommendation of its Social Committee. Another, on continued planning for a world conference against racism to be held in Accra, Ghana, in the next few years, was approved by a vote of 110-2, with 18 abstentions.

Canada and Israel both voted against the latter resolution. Israel also voted against the one on sanctions. Mrs. Ilana Ben-Ami, an Israeli delegate, said both resolutions were "contaminated"

by the Assembly's declaration of Nov. 16, 1975, that "Zionism is a form of racism."

The United States declined to vote on either of the resolutions.

Scottish Pubs' Hours  
Extended by New Law

EDINBURGH, Dec. 14 (Reuters)—Drinkers in this homeland of Scotch whiskies and ales will be able to consume alcohol in bars for an hour longer, under a new licensing law.

Scotland's 7,000 hotels and bars can now stay open until 11 p.m.—the time when most London taverns close but a half-hour later than bars in other parts of England. Authorities have appealed for moderation in drinking in this country, which already has an alcoholism rate estimated to be double that of England's.

## Honestly, With Big Majority

Singapore Leader Calls Vote  
He Is Certain to Win Easily

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Dec. 14.—The coldly efficient Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, has called an election which he is certain to win—quite honestly and with an embarrassingly large majority.

It is equally predictable that opponents in Singapore and critics abroad will extend none of the victory tributes that such a mandate could be expected to produce elsewhere.

It will be contended that the electoral majority has too predictable to be credible. And yet, well before the Dec. 22 election date was announced yesterday, the most eminent opposition leader, J.B. Jeyaretnam, conceded that about 60 per cent of the votes should go to Mr. Lee's Political Action party.

Defeatist Assessment  
Most political observers in Singapore think that the majority will be larger, but other opposition leaders quickly denounced Mr. Jeyaretnam's assessment as "defeatism."

The fact is that the opposition has not won a single seat in the legislature for 12 years although the combined opposition parties polled a respectable 30 per cent of the votes four years ago. Some redistricting and discontent in districts most affected by urban renewal may permit the opposition to pick up a few seats this year, but even that would be a surprise.

Such one-party mastery over such a period of time understandably has raised problems. In addition, the little city-state of Singapore, with a population of 2.3 million, has always attracted interest because of its strategic location, and because of the hard-driving manne of its Prime Minister.

It also comes partly because Mr. Lee was once a Marxist who changed his stand to make Singapore a showpiece bastion of capitalism. In that process, he discarded a lot of old ideas and old friends who are not inclined to forgive. However, he still insists on a leftist label and the most recent of his party's campaign tracts is entitled "Socialism That Works—The Singapore Way."

Mr. Lee has made his political machine a marvel of success and his city one of the most smoothly run cities in the world. It is true that the rules of

Singapore politics—written and unwritten—were largely made by Mr. Lee himself and often imposed with a heavy hand. He wrested control of Singapore in some tough and sometimes bloody battles when the city moved from World War II into a partnership with Malaysia and then out again as an independent state.

Still Mr. Lee satisfies the voters of Singapore—who he also often berates—who have learned that whatever his failings, the Prime Minister can keep wages rising, a staggering number of public housing units going up, and the birth rate down.

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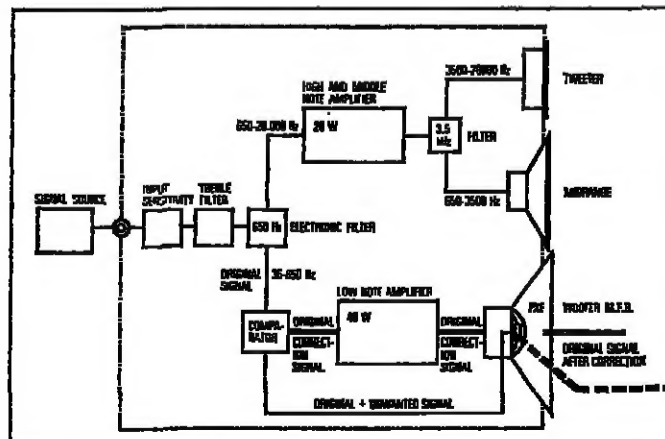
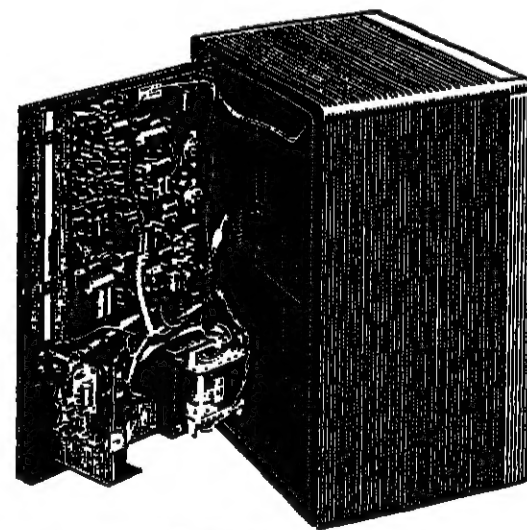
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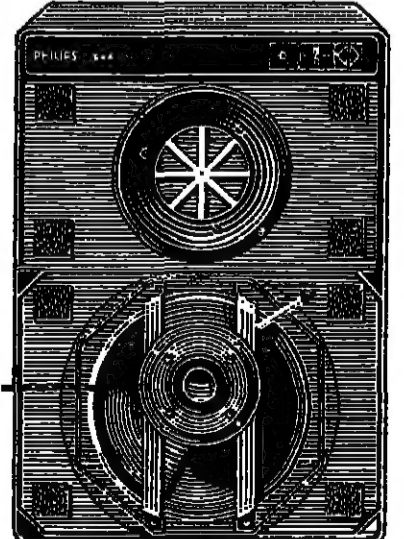


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## Stimulating the Economy

A consensus is forming on the size, composition and timing of the fiscal stimulus needed to get the national economy moving ahead and thereby to reduce unemployment. Mr. Carter's transition staff and the chief executives of 15 major corporations have offered the President-elect remarkably similar plans combining three basic elements: personal tax cuts, tax incentives for business investment and federal spending increases focused on the jobless.

There are indeed some differences between the proposals. Ironically the businessmen's fiscal package is larger than that of Mr. Carter's economists—\$23 billion against \$20 billion. The business executives want the personal income tax cuts to be permanent, while the Carter staff recommends that part of the cut be a rebate on 1976 taxes and part a reduction on 1977 tax liabilities.

Mr. Carter's staff has offered several options to spur business investment in new equipment. The businessmen were divided among themselves on whether the investment tax credit should be raised permanently or temporarily. Some held that a temporary increase would be more likely to accelerate capital spending. The transition staff and business executives both called for \$5 billion in various job-creating programs. From these proposals Mr. Carter should be able to construct a program to attack the short-run economic slowdown without unduly sacrificing long-run tax revenues. To achieve that purpose, he ought to accept his staff's plan of combining tax rebates on this year's income with lower tax withholding from next year's income. This would also seem safer than putting all his eggs in the one basket of a single tax rebate.

While economic research indicates that increases in "permanent income" have a

bigger effect on consumer spending than temporary increases (resulting from temporary tax cuts), there is no evidence that temporary tax cuts have no effect at all. Increasing the fiscal package to achieve the desired short-run effect makes more sense than sacrificing revenues permanently—and with them hopes of funding future welfare reform, health care, housing and other social programs, facilitating tax reform and achieving budgetary balance.

For this reason, we think Mr. Carter would also be well advised to propose tax incentives for business investment that promise to deliver early returns without permanently surrendering future tax revenues.

The tax-cutting approach has been sharply criticized by Professor John Kenneth Galbraith and others who believe that the whole fiscal stimulus needed to end the slowdown ought to be focused on the expenditure side of the budget. There is, indeed, strong reason to concentrate public expenditures directly on job-creating programs—and Mr. Carter has indicated he will give priority to that approach. But putting the entire fiscal program into wage subsidies for private employment and public-service jobs might delay and dissipate the impact on the private economy and require huge additional infusions of federal money.

Given Mr. Carter's hope of spending the more than four hundred billion dollars already in the federal budget more effectively, we believe it would be unwise to use the entire fiscal package to increase total federal spending and thereby ease the pressure for economizing and reordering priorities in the existing federal budget.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Standoff in Portugal

Premier Mario Soares has claimed a "Socialist victory" in Portugal's local elections; and his party did lead the field comfortably for the fourth straight ballot test since the overthrow of authoritarian rule in 1974. But the Socialists dipped slightly under their showing in parliamentary elections of last April, while the Communists rebounded into third place, thus remaining a force capable of harassing a minority government in a country buffeted by inflation and high unemployment.

Given Portugal's grim economic situation and the austerity measures the government has been forced to impose, it was a considerable accomplishment for the Socialists to poll 33 per cent of the votes. The question Soares must now confront once again is whether it makes sense to continue trying to govern in such trying times with the assured support only of his own party.

In the local balloting, the Social Democrats—formerly known as the Popular Democrats—duplicated their 24-per-cent poll of last April, easily holding second place by a wide margin over the Communists. The Social

Democrats are a slightly left-of-center reform party that shares most of the policy objectives of the Socialists. Together, the two parties command the support of 58 per cent of the electorate and a robust majority in parliament.

The task of building a durable democratic system after 50 years of the corporate state would be formidable in any circumstances. Soares must cope simultaneously with the effects of decades of economic stagnation, more than two years of drift and confusion after the 1974 military take-over, and the problems of depression and inflation that afflict most Western countries. Voter disillusionment with the new democracy was reflected in the local elections by a record 35-per-cent abstention.

A coalition of Socialists and Social Democrats would seem to offer the best possible prospect for political stability, for economic recovery and development, and for reinforcing Portugal's fledgling democracy against attack from either end of the spectrum.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Bugging the Micronesians

What kind of shabby government is it that would take the dependent Pacific-island peoples of Micronesia under its wing, open ostensibly arm's-length negotiations with them on their future relationship with the United States, and then bug them for years to see how their negotiating position was developing? The CIA, which evidently planted what few bugs and phone taps were considered necessary, assured itself it was gathering foreign intelligence. The State Department negotiator found the information thus garnered "useful," he shamelessly told a reporter, "because the Micronesians are tough negotiators." The Justice Department, it seems, could not find legal grounds to object—as though one needed legal grounds. Inexcusably, President Ford, informed of the bugging and of an intragovernmental dispute over it, could not bring himself to end it.

So totally discredited is the Ford administration's Micronesian policy that it matters little what is done about it now. The new

administration will have to prepare for the next round of negotiations, and to try to minimize the immense diplomatic damage already done. How will the United States convince the Marshall and Caroline Islanders—not to speak of Americans—that it's negotiating in good faith and not just conspiring mean-mindedly to trick people into a deal meant to keep Micronesia safe for U.S. bases?

There are questions for the CIA, too. Why should the United States, without even a whisper of probable cause, be bugging a dependent ward that had been formally delivered into its care by the United Nations? When will the government learn that no secret act which does not command a broad bureaucratic consensus is leak-safe? Bugging foreigners may not count as a CIA "operation," but since its disclosure can have the impact of disclosure of an operation, should it not also be passed through the additional screen of congressional review?

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### NATO's Dilemma

It is precisely NATO's democratic character that gives rise to its principal difficulties. Under Brezhnev's sway it is possible for huge items of military expenditure to be approved by dictate of the leadership, even when the civilian population has to go without comforts as a result. But NATO generals, defense ministers and foreign ministers take note every year of what ought to be done.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

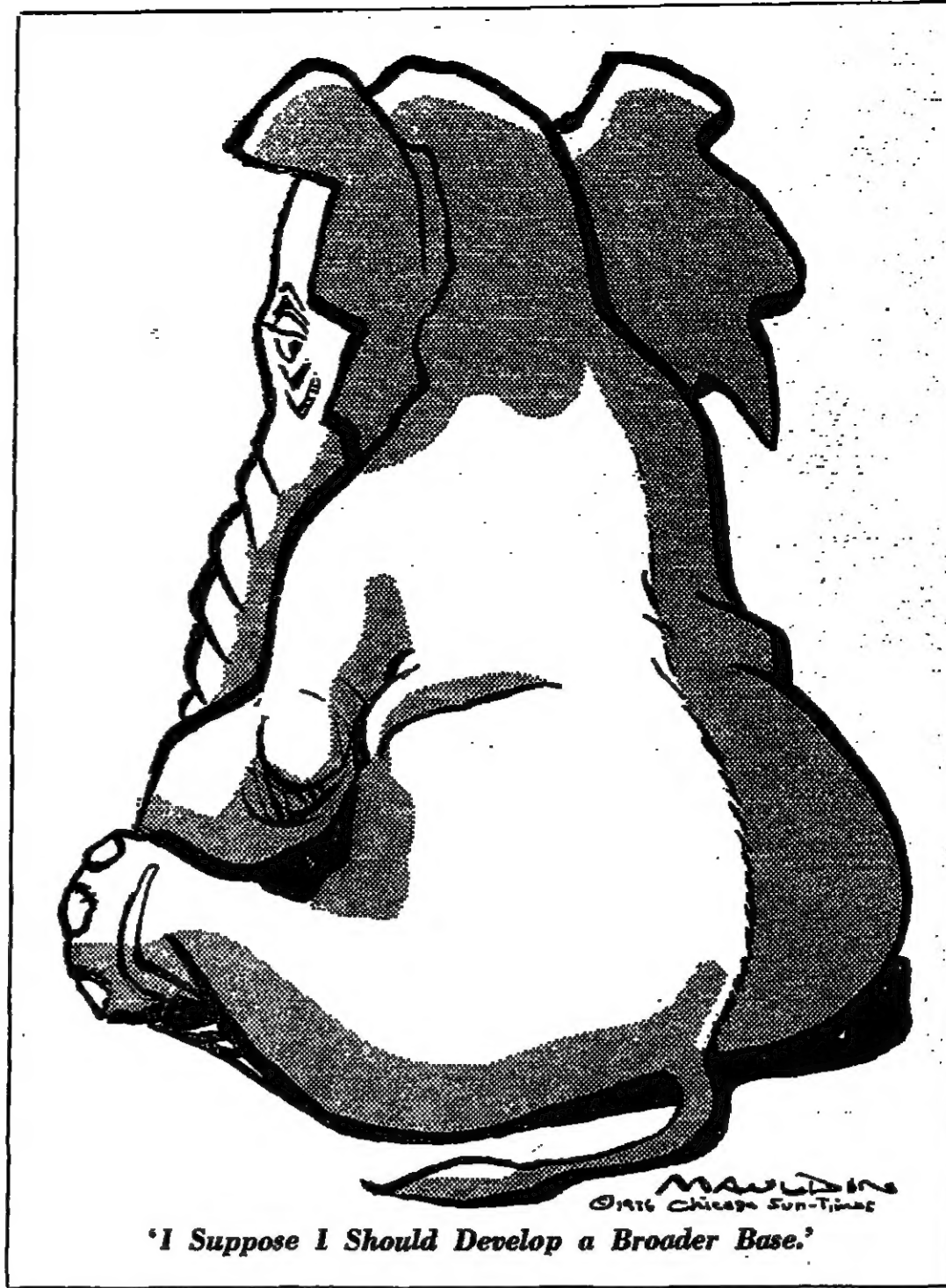
December 15, 1901

WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt gave her first public reception at the White House this afternoon. Although the weather was rainy, a great crowd assembled, the line reaching far beyond the grounds. In view of the advice of many persons, hand-shaking was dispensed with, and there will be none hereafter at public receptions. Mrs. Roosevelt was assisted by Mrs. Smith, wife of the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Knox, wife of the Attorney-General.

#### Fifty Years Ago

December 15, 1926

LONDON.—Knowledge of 11 languages, including Arabic, Hebrew, Greek and Russian, is an advantage for anyone hoping for a post in the telephone exchange at Jerusalem, according to the Daily Chronicle. Palestine has in addition to the three official languages, English, Arabic and Hebrew, several other languages in common use, such as French, Greek, Spanish, Italian, German, Russian, Armenian and Rumanian. Most operators speak three languages and handle figures in the rest.



## Wanted: A World Energy Policy

By Gerald L. Parsky

WASHINGTON.—Today, we are not living in a world of one power or two powers or even five powers. Instead, through the development of natural resources in countries like Brazil, and through the transfer of financial resources to the oil-producing countries, the world is much more complex—it is truly interdependent. We in the United States need not fear such interdependence—we can and must build on it. We must build through cooperation, not confrontation, but we can only do so if the United States exercises leadership.

No subject illustrates the interdependence of the world, and the need for cooperation, more than energy. Three years ago, the oil embargo shocked the world, and for the first time, nations awakened to their energy problems. Unfortunately, the end of the embargo has put many back to sleep. The age of cheap, plentiful energy is over, and an effective energy policy in our interdependent world must involve three interrelated parts: (1) The development of sound domestic energy policies to reduce reliance on insecure foreign supply; (2) cooperation among the oil-consuming countries; and (3) cooperation with the oil-producing countries.

### Increased Demand

The free world has made little progress since 1973 in reducing its reliance on imported oil. With the economic recovery, demand has been increasing and in 1977 it is expected to rise by nearly 5 per cent over 1976 levels. For such trends to be reversed, the United States must assume a leadership role. Unfortunately, we have done just the opposite. Demand has been increasing, production declining, and our imports have grown. In 1973, we were importing 29 per cent of our oil; in 1976, the figure is 41 per cent. Not only has U.S. reliance on imported oil increased, but the proportion from OPEC has risen from 71 per cent of oil imports to 82 per cent.

Most Americans would agree that our goal should be to reduce our vulnerability to a cut-off in supply. Not enough people understand what is required to achieve that goal. Americans must realize that to reduce our reliance on foreign oil, adequate incentives must exist to develop alternative sources of supply. We should not be seeking zero imports. We can eliminate vulnerability through diversifying supply and developing storage and emergency measures. However, if prices for oil and gas continue to be artificially controlled; if we continue to threaten divesting oil companies; if an adequate return on energy investment is not provided, the capital necessary to bring on supplies simply will not flow.

At the same time that the United States must get its own energy house in order, we must pursue further cooperation among oil consumers. Commitments have been made to share oil in an emergency. We should also formulate group objectives for reducing oil imports, undertake joint research and development projects; and, more importantly, remove barriers to investment in energy.

The third interrelated element in energy policy must involve cooperation with the oil-producing countries. Although producers and consumers have different views on oil prices, there are

many interests that are complementary. We should aim to develop such interests in various ways. First, the oil producers want to diversify their economies. They need goods and offer the fastest growing market for oil-consuming-country goods. Second, to industrialize, OPEC desires consumer-country technical skill which producers are willing to pay for. Third, to assure growth of industries, oil producers will want consumer markets. Finally, to assure profitable investment for surplus funds, producers are looking to consumer markets at a time when consumers need capital. The focus of consumer relations with the producers should be to strengthen each of these common bonds.

### Confrontation

At a time when OPEC unquestionably has the ability to set oil prices unilaterally, we should not be pursuing a policy of confrontation, calling for embargoes or economic warfare. Instead, we should bring producers and consumers closer, which will create greater understanding of each other's needs. Our objective should not be the destruction of OPEC through the creation of a politically oriented counter-cartel. Our objective also should not be to negotiate a price for oil. Rather, we should be striving to create the objective conditions which will bring about an expanding supply of energy at market prices.

Some in OPEC now argue that prices have been frozen for too long; that their import prices have risen; that they need revenues for their development and therefore oil prices must now go up. I have just returned from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi, and I am convinced that there are still moderate voices within OPEC calling for responsible actions by oil-producing countries. Unfortunately, not enough people realize the moderating role these nations have played in oil-price decision-making. If it were not for them, the price of oil would be much higher today. Consumers must support such voices.

I do not question the right of the oil producers to develop their countries and prosper. However, as leaders in an interdependent world, they must share responsibility for the well-being of the world economy. In fact, they will prosper only if the world economy in general prospers. Even a small increase in the price of oil would have a serious adverse impact on the fragile world economic recovery. Further, a considerable number of countries are beginning to have difficulty borrowing abroad, and will have to initiate adjustment measures to reduce their deficits. This process will be a problem without an increase; with an increase, it will cause severe strains in the financial system in 1977. It's for these reasons that we believe that an increase in the price of oil is not justified nor, indeed, is it in the overall interest of the producer countries themselves.

The immediate decision is with OPEC. The longer-term decision is with the United States and the consuming countries. Our energy problems are economically solvable—we can reduce demand; we can increase supply; and the market can again have a role. However, for this to happen, we must not allow politics to dominate economics. Either we separate politics from oil or politics

will impose greater governmental intrusion on us domestically and isolation internationally. The resources and technology exist; the capital is there—the only question is whether we have the human will to build the proper energy policy in today's interdependent world.

Mr. Parsky, an assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

## Which Reds Under Whose Bed

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—In Britain's complicated but curiously workable democracy a wide spectrum of opinion is represented although two major parties, Labor (which runs the present government by the skin of its teeth) and Conservative, dominate. And even these two represent coalitions of political opinion, ranging from center to far left among Laborites and from far right to center among Tories.

The word "Tory," first applied to Irish thugs, was selected as an epithet for royalists at a time when their principal opponents, the Whigs, were so dubbed for a Scottish king-hater named Whigmore. The Conservatives are still overwhelmingly attached to the profoundly reformed monarchic institution but so are most Labor party members who inherited the role of principal political contender from the Whigs.

Since the word "Red" has become accepted as shorthand for "leftist," one might say that some old-fashioned Tories in this country regard everyone to the left of them as Reds, including members of their own party. But the real search for Reds under the beds is in the ranks of Labor. Prime Minister James Callaghan, former Prime Minister Sir Harold Wilson, and Ronald Reagan, general secretary of the Labor party, have all publicly called this month for study of leftist infiltration by the party's National Executive Committee.

### Letter

#### Britain and England

I know it's difficult, but Americans should try to distinguish between "Britain" and "England" and avoid using the first for the second. Perhaps I may quote the Oxford English Dictionary: "In 1604, James I was proclaimed 'King of Great Britain'; and this name was adopted for the United Kingdom at the Union (i.e. of Scotland and England) in 1707." Hence it is wrong to say that "Wales has been part of Britain since 1536" (HTT, Dec. 1). Officially, the Welsh are the original Britons. Scotland was not "joined to Britain" in 1707. Britain in the modern sense, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, only came into existence after that union, the terms of which preserved Scotland's independent legal and ecclesiastical systems.

J. L. CAMPBELL,  
Island of Canna, Scotland.

### Keeps Aides in Dark

## Carter Has Last Word

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—There was an important and instructive due to the character of the incoming Carter administration last week—one that indicates again how elusive the new President-elect really is.

While Carter was running through a marathon course of meetings at Blair House, his principal aides were making the rounds of the journalistic gatherings, voicing with remarkable freedom their own guesses about forthcoming Carter policy and organizational decisions.

They were always careful to make it plain that they were speaking for themselves and not for Jimmy Carter. But reporters hearing the views of Bert Lance, the director-designate of the Office of Management and Budget, on the shape of a possible tax cut could be excused for treating them seriously. And when Greg Schneider, Carter's young administrative assistant, talked about the possible shape of the White House staff, it was certain to be noticed—and reported.

### Hard Truth

But the hard truth is that the disclaimers Lance and Schneider and the others put on their remarks were probably more than window dressing. The reason that they apparently feel so free to speak for themselves is that they really don't know what Carter is going to do. This "open administration," which the President-elect promises is up against one possibly insuperable problem. The only person in it who really counts is a man who plays his cards very close to his vest.

That is confirmed—along with so much else—by his unbridled alder, Schneider, who probably spends as many hours a day with Carter as anyone, was asked why the names of prospective cabinet members seemed to be so much more closely held than in past administrations. "The reason," he said, "is that most of the decision-making is going on in one house down in Plains and in the mind of one person in that house."

"He (Carter) is reaching out very broadly for advice," Schneider said. "He's placing literally hundreds of phone calls. This makes him the center of the entire process. There's only one person who has all the pieces of the puzzle—and that's Jimmy Carter. That's just the way he operates."

Asked if there were anyone with whom Carter shared the decision-making, Schneider said, "Maybe Rosamund (Mrs. Carter)." Then he added the

names of Charles E. Lutz, a lawyer, camp Hamilton Jordan as secretary Jody Powell. But those three told reporters that often caught by surprise Carter made it as governor—or a uttered during the The President-elect to more new than systematically feel inhibited about own views without him.

There is, of course, that Carter and his associates will turn a coordinated, but none once they are inside. But one shouldn't b

### 'Have to'

Lance endured a repudiation of the statement that a far 1977 was "almost" and then came back later to say exactly thing. Asked if the a public disagreement chief would make? I hinted in the future sympathetically, no.

"If I can't contain myself freely, I can't in his administration said, 'If I have to time I'm asked some use am I to him?' From Franklin Ro forward, the general presidential assistant that they should claim for themselves? Their influence inside sylvania Avenue, the tied they tended to their personal views the outside.

But the Carter dir to have heard of it at least, not he told it. With them, there, verse pattern—a gr inhibited advances su rather tight-lipped ch There's nothing that, but you had be one thing: Carter w the last word.

The International Tribune welcomes its readers. Short, letter, letters, or letters to a correspondence or some, anonymous or not, is considered. If you wish to be signed and hearing or's complete address



## News Analysis

Portuguese Voters Showed  
Prising Stability, Fidelity

By Maryline How

Dec. 14 (NYT).—The results in Portugal's local Sunday elections were the relative of the electorate and a certain fidelity to the socialist party, in spite of

the means essentially a unpopular measure. Premier Mario Soares' 50-year-old government "to stay in the house" after the revolutionary changes which brought the country to the brink of social and collapse.

an austerity measure, and transport prices, labor discipline and government control over a plurality of voters continued confidence in the party to tackle the grave problems.

Unless the people served warning to their leaders, a 35-per-cent abstention would not be bad for a country but contrasted with the 8 per cent abstention in free elections last

year for authority.

involved message is interpreted as a growing sentiment with the Socialist movement and the new democratic institutions and even for authoritarian rule.

Leaders of all four parties have claimed success in a way, they are there were multiple less the complex elections are raising three billion own daily and municipal

socialists won Lisbon and the main cities of the country. The socialist party and the five Social Democratic strengthened their position in the northern rural areas

Leftist Daily  
Appear in Paris

Dec. 14 (Reuters).—A daily newspaper will start in Paris next year. It is expected to be financed by the French government and will be independent of the left parties but will strongly support the Socialist Communist in the 1978 general elections sources said.

while the Communists consolidated their hold over the agrarian reform zone in the southern Alentejo Province.

The principal effect of the election was to give the Socialist government time and sufficient mandate to pursue its program to rebuild the country.

Soares made it clear before the election that his Cabinet would resign if the Socialist party lost on the local level.

Nevertheless, the main opposition parties, which emerged from the election reinforced on the local level, are expected to intensify their attacks on the government, particularly to the Assembly of the Republic.

In the normal course of events, the Socialist government is safe, as far as elections are concerned, for another three years.

Its only democratic threat now lies in the Assembly of the Republic, the country's parliament.

Two motions of censure by a parliamentary majority within 30 days of each other are enough to bring down the government. According to the Constitution, the government could also fall if the Assembly refuses to grant a motion of confidence.

At the same time, the Assembly could paralyze the government's activity by sitting on or rejecting its bills. The Socialists hold 107 of the total 283 seats in the Assembly and, up to now, have formed pragmatic and temporary alliances with the parties to the

**Micronesia Role  
Of CIA Probed**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (WP).—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has opened an inquiry into reports that the CIA has conducted electronic surveillance against negotiations from the Pacific island group of Micronesia, according to a committee spokesman.

The spokesman said that the CIA had provided some information yesterday on the reported surveillance but said that the committee inquiry has not been completed.

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., the ranking Republican on the committee, said yesterday that he had no knowledge of the alleged CIA bugging, which reportedly has been conducted to learn the negotiating position of the Micronesians in talks with the United States on the eventual status of the trust territory. Sen. Baker said that he would make efforts this week to find out if the reports are true.



Mario Soares

left or the right to get their bills passed.

Now, however, the government appears threatened by what is popularly called "an unholy alliance" of the three main opposition parties: The Social Democrats, Center Democrats and Communists.

Next week, the government faces a critical parliamentary debate on its 1977 budget and economic plan which constitutes the essence of the government's program.

**Oppose Budget**  
Mr. Soares' closest and most aggressive political rival, Francisco Sá Carneiro, whose Social Democratic party came second in the election, announced last night on nationwide television that his party would, from now on, intensify its opposition. He has also gone on record as saying that the Social Democrats would vote against the budget.

Socialist leaders are now hinting that systematic hostility from the Social Democrats could force them increasingly to seek Communist support in parliament.

Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal, whose party won third place from the conservative Center Democrats, warned that his party's strong showing in the election proved that the government must pay it heed—particularly on labor and agrarian reform policies.

The third problem for the Socialists is the Social Democratic Center, whose leader, Diogo Freitas do Amaral, attacked the government today for failing to define clearly the rules of the economic game and leaving the private sector in limbo. Thus, despite his electoral victory, Mr. Soares faces uncertainty and new difficulties whichever way he turns.

Perhaps the strongest point in the Socialist government's favor is that no one has presented a viable democratic alternative.

## Resumption Set for Jan. 17

## U.K. Adjourns Geneva Talks on Rhodesia Rule

GENEVA, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Britain adjourned the Rhodesia talks today after two months of black-white deadlock. It set Jan. 17 as a target date for resumption to follow a diplomatic visit to Africa by the conference chairman, Ivor Richard.

British officials said Mr. Richard's mission will be to persuade all parties involved to accept a British compromise for an interim government to run Rhodesia before black majority rule.

This plan provides for a British resident commissioner or governor who would have ultimate authority during the transitional process, the officials said.

Above all this commissioner, as commander in chief, would have "the final say in how the army and security forces are used," they said.

## Best Way Out

"This is the best way out," the officials added.

Mr. Richard will leave for Africa with the plan just after Christmas, they said.

His journey will last as long as required. This is why Jan. 17 was set only as a target date for reconvening the conference.

Mr. Richard adjourned the talks by sending a simple "note from the chairman" to the four black nationalist delegations and the white minority government.

He scheduled a final news conference for tomorrow instead of today so as not to clash with a statement in Parliament by Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland.

Officials disclosed that Mr. Richard decided against a concluding plenary session between all delegations because he feared "a public row" with everyone blaming each other for the failure to reach an agreement.

They said Mr. Richard's trip will take him to all the African

"frontline" states surrounding Rhodesia, where he hopes to confer with each country's president.

## Pretoria Stop

He will negotiate with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith in Salisbury, with the black nationalist leaders either in Rhodesia or in neighboring Mozambique where some of them are with the guerrilla forces, and will also go to Pretoria to see South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

Mr. Smith said repeatedly at

Iraq Says Kurds  
Will Be Barred  
From Homeland

BAGHDAD, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Between 30,000 and 40,000 Kurds from northern Iraq have been resettled in the center and south of the country and will not be moved back to their mountain homeland, according to Information Minister Tariq Aziz.

The minister said that these were Kurds who had fled to Iran after the collapse last year of Mullah Mustafa Barzani's 15-year rebellion. They were allowed to return under an amnesty on condition that they resettled outside their homeland.

Mr. Aziz said that these Kurds were believed to be too much under the influence of Gen. Barzani, although the rebel leader is now an elderly man with lung cancer who has faded into an obscure exile.

The figure for resettled Kurds given by the minister is a fraction of the 300,000 who, spokesman of the Kurdistan Democratic party in Europe say, have been deported from the northern mountains.

the conference he opposes any British presence in Rhodesia during the interim process. He maintained this would be "more a hindrance than a help."

Conference officials, however, said they believe Mr. Smith will eventually have to give way.

"Smith wants a settlement," they said. The reason he wants one is because "he's losing the war" despite his public assertions to the contrary.

The conference formally opened Oct. 28 after one week of preliminaries which included Mr. Smith's demand—which Mr. Richard rejected—that the nameplate in front of his chair identify him as "Prime Minister of the Government of Rhodesia."

Britain had set Nov. 30 as the original deadline for concluding the conference with an agreement, but it immediately bogged down over the demand for a fixed and binding independence date made by "Patriotic Front" leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

Britain finally agreed to fixing March 1, 1978, as the latest date for majority rule and pushed the conference deadline back to Dec. 30.

## Smith Is Optimistic

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Mr. Smith said the conference had not collapsed but only adjourned and believes the British and the Americans will not let it break down.

"This conference after two months, I believe, will make history by being a conference which is adjourned before it's actually started its business," he said on returning from Geneva yesterday.

He said when it is reconvened, "it will have to be resumed on the basis of implementing the Anglo-American agreement."



Ivor Richard

150 Students Face  
Stranding Abroad

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 14 (AP).—The director of an international student-exchange program based here says that his organization has run out of funds and 150 students could be stranded without return plane tickets next month unless the group gets some money.

Frederick Luddy said that his International Cultural Exchange Corp. (ICX) is so broke that he has been working without pay since August and has closed the ICX office and moved its headquarters into his home. Mr. Luddy estimated it will take between \$50,000 and \$75,000 to return all the high-school-age students now living abroad to their homes Jan. 10, when they are scheduled to come back. The students include Americans, South and Central Americans and Japanese, who are studying in this country, Europe and the rest of the Americas.

## Caramanlis Leaves

ATHENS, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Premier Constantine Caramanlis left today for a three-day official visit to Pakistan.

Ulster Alerted  
For Christmas  
Violence by IRA

BELFAST, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Security chiefs in Northern Ireland are on the alert for a Christmas offensive by the IRA.

They are convinced that yesterday's wave of 10 bomb attacks in Belfast and 13 other towns signaled a fresh campaign of violence.

Tighter security precautions were ordered in all main towns in the British-ruled province and the police appealed to traders and business establishments to be extra vigilant, particularly for fire bombers, who they believe will be active up to Christmas.

The IRA said it was responsible for yesterday's attacks—the worst in Northern Ireland since early summer.

Gunmen also killed a crippled man in Belfast, wounded two policemen in Lurgan and hijacked dozens of vehicles for bomb hoaxes to disrupt telephone services, stop trains and block main roads.

Turks Give Youth,  
Sister Long Terms

IZMIR, Turkey, Dec. 14 (UPI).—A court sentenced a West German youth to life imprisonment and his 15-year-old sister to nearly 17 years in jail today for trying to smuggle 79 pounds of hashish into Turkey.

The court in this coastal city sentenced Angela Winkler, 17, and her sister Angela to death but then commuted the boy's to life and the girl's to 16 years and eight months because she is a minor.

They were arrested last month for trying to smuggle about \$24,000 worth of hashish in the secret compartment of their automobile.

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## FASHION

## The Do-It-Yourself Peasant In the Saint Laurent Style

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (JHT).—The Saint Laurent peasant look is already too much of a good thing.

It is turning up everywhere. At a recent gala, Baronne Guy de Rothschild, Mrs. Pierre Schlimberger and Mrs. Edmond Arian walked in, like three sisters, in identical Saint Laurent ballgowns. At the Palais Plaza the other day, at least five women were wearing similar versions of the flowered outfits from the Rive Gauche boutiques.

The best sellers are the Liberty skirt-plus-bouffant-plus-belt for daytime and the crushed velvet skirt with gold lame blouse for evening. In the couture department, the big-sleeved, romantic taffeta gowns have found customers in Béatrice Rochas, Rose-Marie Marclie-Rivière, Nan Kempner, Mrs. William McCormick Blair Jr. and others.

## Show Closes in Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 14 (AP).—The U.S. Bicentennial exhibition closed yesterday after attracting 270,000 visitors over a month-long run. The exhibition featured a movie tour of the United States, a photo exhibit of Americans dating back to the 1850s, early U.S. inventions, a film history of Soviet-American relations and souvenir bags with Russian translations of U.S. founding documents.

you are in a Saint Laurent boutique—except that the prices are drastically lower. In Milan, it is straight chutzpah, with boutiques offering the complete Saint Laurent kit, neatly wrapped up in a plastic bag. In Paris, adventurous women turn to fabric stores, such as Max, on the Champs-Élysées, where they find as many as 200 different flower prints.

"Liberty cannot keep up with orders," said a spokesman for Max, "but we were lucky, we did have huge stocks, so we have some left." The price for a Liberty print (that was used two years ago by Saint Laurent in his couture collection) is regularly 80 francs a meter—which means that any woman who knows her way around a sewing machine can knock off a skirt for 120 francs.

The other side of the coin is that sales resistance is growing—not to the look itself but to the exact right-down-to-the-last accessory Saint Laurent version.

It is cheaper to do the look yourself and the result is often prettier. One of the best fakes in town lately was worn by Comtesse Hubert d'Ornano at a party. "Look," she said, "the skirt is an Indian antique somebody gave me, then I put on a black blouse, gold belt and jewelry—the only Saint Laurent piece is the shawl." If anything, the result was more interesting than the original Saint Laurent paenopy (crushed velvet, gold blouse and cummerbund) worn at the same party by French Health Minister Simone Veil.

By now, the flowered look has become so overpowering that one



Comtesse Hubert d'Ornano  
... only the shawl.

might think it would die, so to speak, in the end. However, it has been a long time since women have looked so decidedly pretty and the chances are that it will be years before the look saturates the market. The clearest sign came from the recent Interstoff fabrics fair, where the strongest sellers were Saint Laurent-like flowered prints. Since fashion starts with fabrics, the conclusion is as clear as one plus one.

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 14 (JHT).—"Barocco," directed by André Téchiné (at the Publicis Champagne-Kléber, Biarritz and Rex) has been called a masterpiece by several Parisian critics. A supreme artistic achievement it is not. But it is a "chef d'oeuvre" of clever deception.

Fortenous and studied, it is filled with nightmarish images and vague social meaning. Through a thick fog of ambiguities, it points an accusing finger at corruption in the press and politics. As its intrigues there are half a dozen and all are supposedly interrelated—take place behind a smoke screen, one's interest soon wanes. The experience is akin to watching a two-hour trailer with violent scenes being flashed before your eyes without explanation. The boredom is probably deliberate for there are many who mistake dullness for profundity.

"Barocco" was shot in Amsterdam, but—another of its eccentricities—it does not take place in Amsterdam. The Dutch city is used to represent a French industrial town in the throes of an election campaign.

Among the dramatic personae are the publisher of scandal sheets (Jean-Claude Brialy) who is attempting to blackmail one of the candidates; the brutal proprietor of a sauna establishment (Julien Guimar); an out-of-work waitress (Isabelle Adjani); her boxer fiancé (Gérard Depardieu); the waitress's friend and landlady, a hooker with baby (Marie-France Pisier). Depardieu also doubles as a hired assassin. The only concession he makes to differentiate the roles is hair dye and he seems to be chasing himself—this adds to the confusion.

The photography is in the glossy Hollywood fashion. The film has an attractive pictorial sheen, but none of its details are original. There is a straining for the brooding harbor mood of Von Sternberg's "Docks of New York" and Carré's "Quai des Brumes." There is the departing ocean liner, remembered from Fellini's "Amarcord," the huddled, whispered conferences of the bad men meeting in shadowy surroundings and the lovers clinging together in desperation; the chase in a railroad station (regards à Hitchcock) and striptease, prop-

## PARIS MOVIES

## 'Barocco': A Portentous, Deceptive 'Chef d'Oeuvre'



Jean-Claude Brialy and Isabelle Adjani in Téchiné's "Barocco."

erty of the porn market. But these borrowings are not fitted into a coherent whole and, in place of recomposition, there is only decomposition.

Neither Isabelle Adjani nor Gérard Depardieu reveal any histrionic ability above the average. The best performance is that of Marie-France Pisier as the baby-bound prostitute. Téchiné's intention was obviously to make a guessing game of "Barocco," but

the result suggests playing poker with postal cards.

That engaging comic Pierre Richard is back in a pleasing program feature, "Le Jonet," written and directed by Francis Veber.

Its theme of the poor, little rich tot who, spoiled and restricted by his staid elders, longs for amusing companionship has been treated often and in Jacques

Tati's "Mon Oncle" sentimentally and in humor. But eternal and Richard succeed in keeping funny.

The cheerful fisher visits the toy of an emporium of father. A journalist there employs him standing among dolls. The pampered by the reporter's or mands him as a bewildered newsmen up and delivered nursery. The two friends and have adventures. This has several droll Richard again provokes movie clown at the Marignan, Montparnasse.

## The Great British Cheese Ass

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (JHT).—Bringing English cheeses to France might seem to be an foolhardy operation as carrying coals to Newcastle. Undaunted, Britain's Milk Marketing Board recently decided to make the assault.

They went to the British Embassy for counsel. "What's wrong with the State Dining Room?" asked Lady Henderson, the ambassador's wife. "That's what we are here for," she said, recalling the days when the Union Jack and worldwide trade were indivisible. Already she had scored points from British woolens and British ready-to-wear.

Twenty-five leading Paris cheese merchants had agreed to stock Skilton, Cheddar, Cheshire, Wensleydale, Sage Derby, Double Gloucester and other leaders from cross-Channel dairy farms. Sir Nicholas and Lady Henderson threw a cheese tasting to launch the campaign of wedging a bit of Britain onto French tables.

The embassy, on the Rue du Faubourg-St. Honoré and built in 1720, is one of the most splendid 18th-century mansions in Paris. Pauline Bonaparte lived there from 1803 until 1814 when the house was sold to the Duke of Wellington. It has been his property since 1840. To entice Parisian palates, the Hendersons presented British business interests with style.

The long table was set with rare glazed bronze candelabra and other pieces by the 18th-century goldsmiths Thomire. Lady Henderson directed the decorations—Cone apples, walnuts, radishes, cabbages, roses and anemones. The cheeses were staged as edible bibelots.

French maids dressed in country garden print uniforms of Lady Henderson's design finished off with white crystal emerald collars, cuffs, and aprons circled glasses of Sandeman's port and trays of miniature Welsh rarebits on crackers.

On the state table 15-pound cylinders of Skilton wrapped in snowy napkins were sliced from the top and cut into wedges, instead of being gouged out with the traditional silver scoops.

"When you dig in, too much of the cheese tends to dry out," explained the commercial attaché, "even when you donse the cracker with port."

Everybody expected a good performance from the noble Skilton. The sleeper, however, was a blue-veined Cheshire, product of short-horn cows from a single farm in Shropshire. It



Lady Henderson  
... shrimp quiche.

combined delicacy with a subtle bite. Cheshire, oldest of British cheeses, goes back to Roman times. The orange variety is plebe, white is gentry, but the blue is a royal sport.

Lady Henderson urged guests to try the Sage Derby, a novelty married with bright green veins from the sage that goes into its making. It is an amusing addition to a cheese tray but lacks the strength for a solo. White Wensleydale, which made its appearance in the Middle Ages as a contribution from the Cistercian abbey of Jervaulx and Rievaulx, is now the accepted partner for apple pie.

The cheeses had arrived at the embassy the previous evening. In the middle of the night, Lady Henderson woke with a fright. "Suppose there were a mouse in the house," she said to her husband. The ambassador bounded downstairs and together with the night guard battered down the cargo with cloths against any possible nocturnal marauders.

Former Journalist

Lady Henderson, who was a journalist on the staff of Time magazine in Greece, Paris, and New York from 1930 to 1937, is enamored of fashion but considers cooking the only thing she does well in. During Sir Nicholas's assignment in Warsaw, she achieved a notable kitchen with the help of a Polish woman cook for whom she wrote out recipes in hieroglyphics. It wasn't just the language problems; the cook couldn't read.

## ARTS AGENDA

Mary Faith Rhoads will give a concert of "Folk Songs—Old and New" Dec. 16 at 8:30 p.m. in the American Cultural Center in Paris (2 Rue du Dragon), accompanying herself on the guitar and other traditional instruments of the Appalachians.

Three concerts devoted to the works of Pierre Henry, marking a quarter-century of his activity as a composer—particularly in the fields of musique concrète and electronic music, will be given Dec. 17, 18 and 19 in the Salle du Conservatoire in Paris (2 bis Rue du Conservatoire). The first evening includes "Symphonie Pour un Homme Seul," composed jointly with Pierre Schaeffer, and the first performance of Schaeffer's "Le Trièdre Enchanté." The remaining two evenings are composed entirely of Henry's works, including the first performance of the concert version of his "Futuriste."

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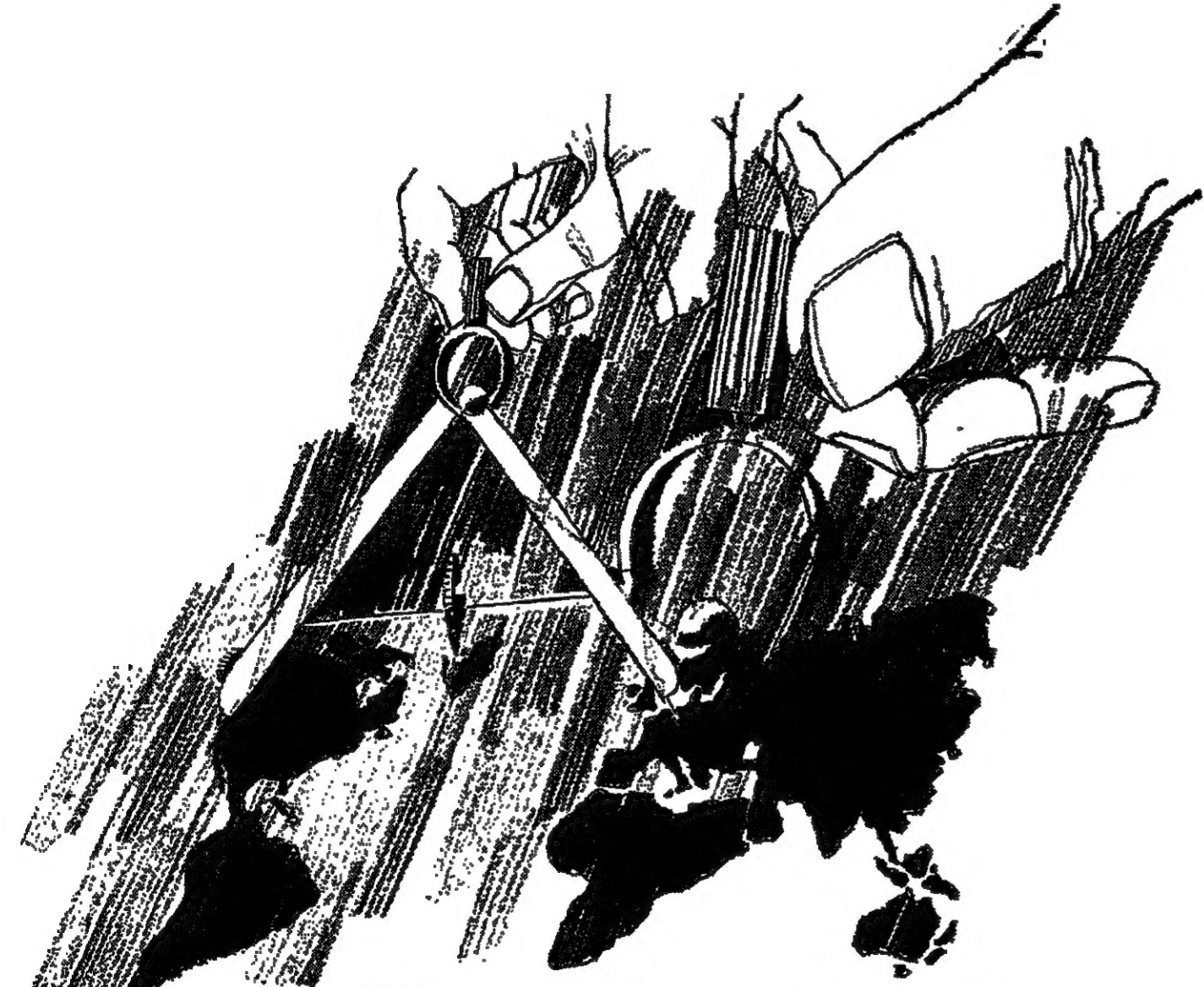
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# International

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As you've probably noticed, most banks claim to be international. But one of the important questions you should ask yourself before choosing your international banking partner is: "How international does my bank have to be?"

It's not just a matter of a few more branches or representative offices here and there, or of an extra few hundred correspondents. It's international experience in the right fields at the right places that counts. WestLB has a great deal of it.

After all, it's the Banker of many of Germany's world-renowned Ruhr industries. In this bustling region, WestLB has grown into one of Europe's largest banks and it ranks among the top twenty in the world. Its experience in export and import financing is the solid cornerstone of its world-wide capacity.

In addition to this traditional international trade financing, WestLB's extensive sources of funds have made it a major force in the international issue business, Eurocurrency credits and project financing. A balance sheet total of close on DM 64,000 million reflects the financial capacity of the Bank. Backed by the State and the regional Sparkassen organization, it encompasses more than 200 regional universal banks (Sparkassen) with their own combined balance sheet total of close on DM 97 thousand million. The rapidly expanding international requirements of WestLB's customers have spawned a world-wide network of offices, subsidiaries, participations and correspondents, as well as membership in the illustrious Orion Banking Group.

Each of these international points of contact—staffed by experienced bankers—provides access to WestLB's universal banking know-how and highly developed specialized facilities.

Thus, for instance, WestLB through its London Branch and WestLB International in Luxembourg concentrates on Euro-finance to first-class risks, with Libra Bank Ltd. providing finance in Latin America. In other financial centres such as New York, Beirut and Tokyo, WestLB is represented by highly versed staff members.

But these are just a few examples of WestLB's international capacity. In fact, if it's a question of international presence, WestLB can serve you wherever it matters; directly or in partnership with others.

However, WestLB's world-wide activity is only one reason for considering it as your banking partner. There are other very important questions you must ask yourself before making a final choice. "Is the bank absolutely secure?" "Does it have the necessary experience?" "Is it efficient?" Get the full answers to these questions and find out about our specialized services; contact us directly or ask your local bankers to put you in touch with us.

## WestLB

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale  
a growing force in international banking

Düsseldorf P.O. Box 1128





**K. Trade Deficit Widens Sharply**

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—The November trade deficit for the United Kingdom widened sharply to \$2.5 billion, up from \$2.1 billion in October, according to the revised October figures.

The deficit was \$2.5 billion in November, 1976, the British government reported. It had been \$2.1 billion in October.

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The November trade deficit of \$2.5 billion was the third largest monthly deficit reported by Britain. In July of this year the deficit had been \$2.3 billion and in November, 1975, it was \$2.4 billion.

Starting with the trade figures, and despite a bank of England support closed at \$1.6755, down 1 1/2 cents from its high of the day and down about 1/2 cent from a day earlier.

Share prices on the London Stock Exchange, already hit by profit-taking, closed sharply lower with the Financial Times Industrial Index dropping 9.4 points to 294.3.

The value of oil imports rose

\$146 million in November from a month earlier. This was mainly due to the volume of oil imports rising to 8.7 million tons from 8.2 million tons in October as British oil concerns increased supplies for the winter season and also attempted to beat the expected rise in crude oil prices next year.

A Trade Department spokesman also said the cost of oil had increased due to the pound's decline in value on the foreign exchange market in the past few months.

Sterling's fall in value also had an overall negative impact on Britain's terms of trade.

Another reason for the wider deficit was a 2.5-per-cent decline in the volume of exports. However, the Trade Department spokesman said about two thirds of this fall was due to Britain's trade in precious stones.

Much of the diamond trade between the Soviet Union and Israel goes through Britain, and diamond trade figures can have a major impact on the country's overall trade results.

**Paris Costly, Dublin Cheap For Businessmen on Trips**

By Paul Majendie

PARIS, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Businessmen visiting eight European capitals on an expense account will find Paris the most expensive and Dublin the cheapest, according to a survey published here.

The French Chamber of Commerce survey rated the cities on prices in every category from hotels and restaurants to drinks and an evening at the cinema.

Paris costs most, followed by Bonn, Brussels, Amsterdam, London, Luxembourg, Rome and Dublin.

"In 1974 it was relatively advantageous for an executive to come to Paris. But in 1975 and 1976 this is no longer the case. The prices in this capital have increased considerably, mainly in hotels and restaurants," the survey said.

"Only transport prices—taxi and bus—remain competitive. The price of a cinema seat is also rising more rapidly in Paris than in the other European cities," it added.

Dublin, on the other hand, is a paradise for the businessman where, for example, drinks cost half as much as they do in Paris and restaurants are more than 30 per cent cheaper than in the French city. "Dublin seems to be a privileged place for expenses," the survey said.

But Paris and Dublin do not occupy the highs and lows in every category. The businessman looking for a bed after a long day with clients in Amsterdam would do well to leave before nightfall. The Dutch city has the most expensive hotels, according to the survey.

For the executive eager to celebrate the signing of a contract, the cheapest city for a drink before dinner is London. But if he then wants to go out on the town for a slap-up meal, he would do better to cross the Irish Sea and eat out in Dublin.

Rome gets top marks for transport, whether the foot-wear businessman chooses a hire car, a taxi or public transport. The Italian city's costs were 60 per cent below those of Brussels and Bonn.

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**Despite Claims of Drop****OPEC's Purchasing Power Has Risen, Bank Reports**

By Bhushan Bahre

GENEVA, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—There was a drop in the purchasing power of members of the Organization of Oil Producing Countries between the summers of 1974 and 1976, economists at Swiss Bank Corp. have found.

Oil producers have claimed that because of inflation in the West, the cost of their imports has gone up and that an increase in the price of oil, to be considered at an OPEC ministers' meeting in Doha, Qatar, beginning tomorrow, is justified.

Until now, various studies have shown that these claims by oil producers may have been excessive and that a sharp rise in the price of oil might not, on these grounds, be justified. Now, economists at Switzerland's largest bank say that the very opposite is the case—that there has been a gain rather than a loss in OPEC's purchasing power.

In a continuing study of the oil and petrodollar issue, the economists, led by Christian Lutz, also concluded that:

• A rise in the price of OPEC oil will not really have any major impact on Western economies if it falls within the generally anticipated range of 7 to 12 per cent. Mr. Lutz said that the West's economic upswing would not be endangered, but he explained that by upping he meant positive real growth, but no investment boom and no sharp reduction in unemployment levels.

• An oil price rise over the medium term of an average 5 per cent a year should be anticipated.

• By 1978, the OPEC countries as a group may not have any surplus revenues. Surpluses of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait would be balanced by deficits racked up by other oil producers.

• The real danger to Western nations stems from their inability to come up with viable alternative energy sources that would reduce the dependence of their economies on oil.

The Swiss Bank Corp. economists calculated that between the second quarter of 1974 and the second quarter of this year, OPEC export prices increased by 34 per cent while those of the industrial nations went up by 11.2 per cent.

Used Assumptions

However, the economists said this calculation was based on certain assumptions. Because import price indexes for most OPEC countries do not exist—in some cases, the indexes were discontinued after 1974—they based their calculations on the export price index of OPEC as a whole and substituted the export prices of industrial nations for the missing import data.

They also warned that individual countries might have had varied experiences, depending on the mix of their sources for imports.

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## Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 14

[illegible][illegible]

*All of these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

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**Morgan Stanley International**

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## Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

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BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO  
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BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS  
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CLASSE CENTRALE DES SOCIETES POPULAIRES  
CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSA  
COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESellschaft  
CONTINENTAL BANK S.A.  
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE  
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DAIWA EUROPE N.V.  
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DG BANK DEUTSCHE GEWENSSCHAFTSBANK  
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EUROMOBILIARE S.p.A. COMPAGNIA EUROPEA  
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## Victory and Money

## Times Have Improved For U.S. Skiing Team

By Bernard Kirsch

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 14 (UPI)—It is all happening at once for the United States ski team, which is way ahead of schedule. Constant good results, even a victory. Television cameras to show off the good races back home. There is even a little money in the bank. Times have changed.

"The difference is incredible," said Andy Mill, a skier who remembers the "old" days such as the time the United States ski team ran out of money while in Europe. "Now we know where we're going. We're getting to the races and eating well. Now, you're given the opportunity to perform as good as you are."

The changes from five years ago were not accidental. There was a master plan, with the Alpine director Hank Tauber the architect and 1977-78 the year set for completion. The foundations for success, he said, were a dedicated coaching staff, the fund-raising ability of the United States Ski Foundation and convincing his skiers that this was not going to be a slipshod affair, that there would be victories in the future and that it would all be worth the pain and effort.

Americans always have retired from competition early, before reaching their peak, said Tauber. Or they have decided that they could do better on their own. One case is Tyler Palmer, who until Friday had been the last American male skier to win a World Cup race in Europe, in 1972. But he soon went on his own. There was no one around to convince him that the best was yet to come.

The results for the opening three weeks of the season, a period that Tauber said usually was spent fooling around, have been positive.

There have been three second places, by Phil Mahre and Cindy Nelson in World Series events by Abbi Fisher Thursday in a World Cup giant slalom. There were two triumphs in Europe Cup events by young women, Becky Dorsey and Christine Cooper. Finally came the result Tauber said he has been waiting years for—the victory on this side of the Atlantic in a men's event.

Mahre did the job. He later added a third place in another World Cup giant slalom, Mahre is an example of the new United States ways. He was moved up step by step, graduating from the junior and B squads to the A team last season. The timing

was perfect for him. He was there for an Olympic year and will be an experienced man by the time the Lake Placid Games are held in 1980.

**Rules Change Helps**  
Mahre, and the rest of the ski world, have benefited from the new rules of the Fédération Internationale de Ski, which allows deferred-time payments to the skiers once they finish their amateur days. It means there will be money waiting for Mahre when he decides that he's had enough of skiing.

The money prospects of the United States team also have improved. The ski budget for the Alpine and Nordic teams is the same as last year, \$1.3 million, but this season television has come on the scene. Because of the enthusiasm generated by the Innsbruck Olympics, there will be 20 shows on United States network television showing the World Cup season. It is a breakthrough. It is also another incentive for the 20 members of the United States team to succeed, and for ski companies to finance the American cause so they can see their products paraded across the TV screen. The victory by Mahre, the only World Cup entry to use K-2 skis, may cause an avalanche.

Expected to be the most productive before the season's end in March are Nelson, the bronze medal winner in the Olympic downhill, now 29 years old, and Mahre.

The head men's coach, Harald Schoenhaar, says a successful team needs stars to inspire the younger team members to try and reach the same level. And the team's head women's coach, John Bowerman, says Nelson, with the squad since 1972, is ready to accept that kind of role.

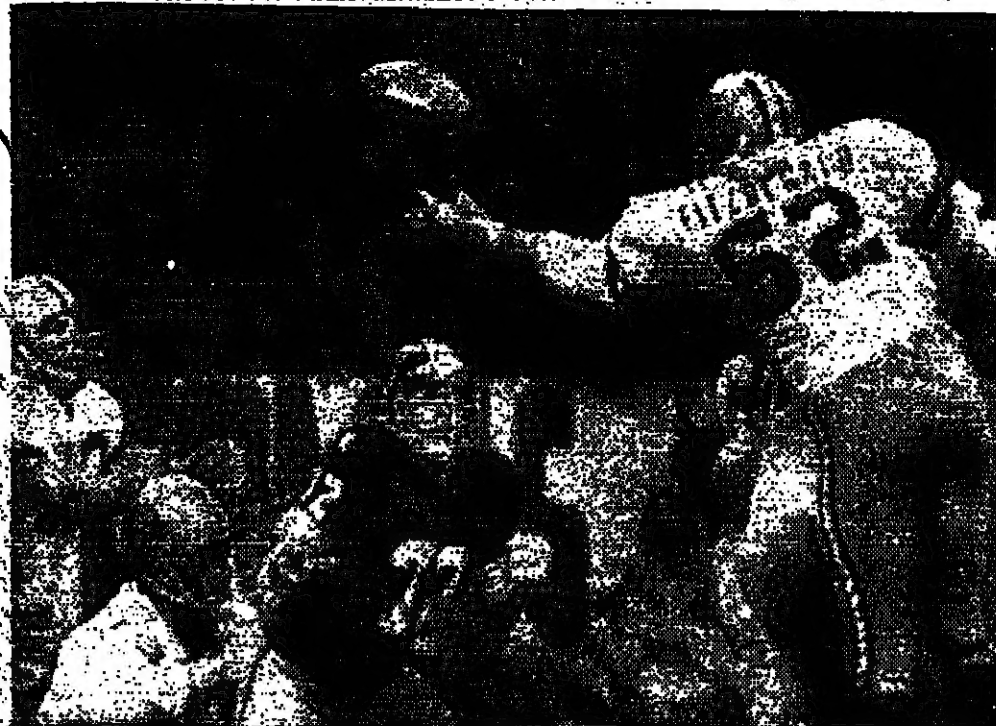
She is of the same mold, and thinks the same as many other of the United States team members, namely, that there is more to life than just skiing. But her coaches say she has put the sport in perspective, that she has reached the conclusion that this is her life now and that she is, indeed, a very good skier. Maybe she has been listening to the "old" philosopher, Mill, who is 23. He says, "Sure, you make sacrifices. You don't see many museums, you put aside school, but it becomes a matter of where you take ski racing or where you take your life. Skiing is where you go together."

**Thought of Quitting**  
Mill almost became one of the few team members who did not return this year. After nine injuries and two months in a hospital with a blood disease last summer, he said he thought of quitting. But he is back and says he doesn't want to quit as long as he has some life in his thoughts. His goal is the same as Mahre's once was—a World Cup victory.

**Proell Fast**  
CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy, Dec. 14 (UPI)—Despite abandoning second practice run because of fatigue, Austria's comeback skier, Annemore Proell-Moser, had the best practice time today for tomorrow's World Cup downhill.

In the first of two trials, she traveled the 2,800 meters in 1 minute 32.7 seconds, edging out her chief competitor, Brigitte Habsbauer-Tschann, also from Austria, who hit 1:37.66.

Proell-Moser, who retired 18 months ago after five straight World Cup titles, won the women's downhill 28 times between 1971 and 1975.



**SUBJECT OF THE GAME**—Cowboys' passer Roger Staubach, left, watches after his has been tipped by Redskins' Diron Talbot, dark jersey. Staubach's teammate, John Ald, fails to reach ball which eventually goes to Redskins' Dennis Johnson...

## olts' Jones Is Next for Steelers...

Dave Anderson

YORK, Dec. 14 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Steelers, second winning streak in a row, didn't say we got to win today, says "We got to win 12."

do, the Steelers will in a record third consecutive Super Bowl championship. "We got to see their names in the brick wall," said Sunday at Baltimore, opening round of the Conference playoffs, Steelers have to keep the all intact. They will open to what, on paper, is a monumental football in the field it might be.

their nine victories that the Central Division's four losses in the first, the Steelers had five the most in a season at when the New York Jets lost to the Colts in a 10-7 tie in the other four, their winning streak, they permitted a total of only two touchdowns.

Sunday the Steelers prevent Bert Jones from the brick wall down with Jones is pro football's comeback now. In the first of a 58-20 triumph over the Colts scored 28 with Jones throwing two touchdowns. That happened, the Buffalo Bills, not the Steelers, but the Steelers can do it against any

hard on the run, which a lot of guys can't do. And he can hurt you, running the ball. When you see all the pass-receivers covered and he runs and gets a first down anyway, that really hurts."

"Bert Jones," says Blount, the cornerback with a shaved skull, "is capable of breaking a game open with a pass or a scramble." In the opening round of the playoffs last year, the Steelers stopped Bert Jones, quickly and accidentally. In a play on the seventh play, J.T. Thomas, the Steelers' other cornerback, kicked the Colt quarterback's passing arm. The arm was bruised and numbed. Jones didn't return until the fourth quarter. By then the Steelers were in command of a 28-10 triumph that Jones mostly watched. But this Sunday the Steelers don't figure to be that lucky again and Jones doesn't figure to be that unlucky again. Jones will be passing and running instead of watching.

Rocky Bleier also will be running.

Of all the Steelers, none symbolizes their comeback from a 1-4 win-loss record as Robert (Rocky) Bleier does. After having missed two seasons while serving with an army combat unit in Vietnam and recuperating from a right foot wounded by an exploding hand grenade, Bleier hardly played for the Steelers five years ago. That 1971 season he didn't carry the ball once from scrimmage, he didn't catch one pass, he ran back one kickoff for 21 yards, he fair-caught one punt. And as recently as two years ago, he thought he would be out in training camp.

But this season Bleier ran for 1,036 yards, only 92 fewer than Franco Harris, his more famous teammate.

On the blackboard in the Steelers' locker room before their 21-0 victory at Houston last Saturday, Dwight White chalked, "Countdown for the Rock," a tribute to perhaps the Steelers' most popular player. Bleier's nickname among his teammates is "Prune Juice," a reminder that he's not as fast as O.J. Simpson.

"But the thing about Rocky," says Franco Harris, "is how much he gives of himself. He might not have the greatest ability but he has the greatest desire. And it shows. He never looks on a play. When the other guys see him giving a little bit more, they have to say to themselves, hey, let's give a little more too."

Of all the famous Notre Dame running backs in NFL history, Bleier is the first to run for 1,000 yards in a season.

"I started thinking about it this year," he says. "If you get 50 yards a game, that's 700 right there and if you get lucky and have a few big games, you're up to 800 or 900 and then you've got a chance. That's the way it worked out."

Against the Colts' defense, the success of the Steelers might depend on Terry Bradshaw, the rusty quarterback. Until the season finale, Bradshaw had missed two games and parts of two others with neck and back injuries. Chuck Noll, the Steelers' coach, acknowledged that Bradshaw was "rusty," his timing was still off against the Colts. He can't afford to be rusty against the Colts.

"The Colts are good," Blount says. "They remind me of us when we were coming into our prime to win two Super Bowl games."

... and in Shreveport, La., Tulsa quarterback Ron Nickerson, in white, scrambles with McNeese defender to recover his fumble. McNeese eventually wound up with recovery and also with victory in the first Independence Bowl, taking college game 20-16.

## ...While No One Awaits the Cards

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (UPI)—Within the terms of comparative players at a majority of positions and every important statistic save one, the St. Louis Cardinals had a football team this season superior to the Washington Redskins. But the Redskins are in the playoffs and the Cardinals are not. How come? Although both had identical win-loss records, 10-4, Washington beat St. Louis twice and that statistic broke the tie. Simple.

## Giants Retaining McVay as Coach

PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y., Dec. 14 (UPI)—The New York Giants rewarded interim coach John McVay with a multi-year contract today for making the football team respectable over the final seven weeks of the season.

McVay, 45, was elevated from the Giants' staff Oct. 25 to replace Bill Arnspurger, who was fired after the Giants lost their first seven games of the season.

Under McVay, the Giants went 3-4 with victories over Washington, Detroit and Seattle. New York also held Dallas without a touchdown in losing 9-3, fell 14-13 to Denver on a missed extra point and carried a lead deep into the final quarter against St. Louis Sunday before losing 17-14.

But maybe not so simple. The Cardinals were the best team not to go to the playoffs—and this year's Cincinnati Bengals the second best—since the National Football League's present postseason program leading to the Super Bowl was introduced in 1970. There is, however, some lack of justice in the system because the NFL schedule is unwieldy and inequitable.

The Cardinals, for example, had a more difficult schedule than the Redskins. Their opponents had a winning percentage of 503 and Washington's 444.

Furthermore, the Cardinals and the Bengals were merely the second and third NFL teams with records as good as 10-4 to be shut out of the playoffs. The other was last year's Miami Dolphins. The Cardinals did not know quite how to act when they got back to St. Louis after Sunday's game with the Giants. Aboard the airplane they had learned that the Redskins had beat the Cowboys and thereby eliminated St. Louis.

"It's a shame," said Joe Sullivan, the general manager. "This is the best team we've had. But we let Washington beat us at home." The score, on Nov. 21, was 16-10.

Don Coryell, the coach, addressed the players on the plane and said, over the intercom speaker: "Okay, guys. Once again we've learned a rather lesson. Never count on anyone else."

Jackie Smith, the tight end who has played for the Cardinals since 1963, said: "The best team? We're been talking about that. This is the best team since Coryell came. We thought if we could just get into the playoffs..."

In addition to the two defeats to Washington, the Cardinals also lost once to Dallas, and in the third game of the season they were surprised by the Chargers in San Diego, 43-24. After that,

## NHL Scoring

Team	GP	G	A	Pts
Lafleur, Mont.	32	24	27	51
Olber, Rangers	31	15	24	47
Tomlinson, Flyers	31	16	24	46
Dionne, L.A.	31	14	30	44
Sittler, Toronto	30	12	28	41
Tomlinson, Flyers	32	11	28	40
Robinson, Rangers	32	7	27	37
Murdoch, Rangers	31	23	18	36
Williams, L.A.	31	12	18	35
McDonald, Toronto	30	21	14	38

## NBA Scoring

Team	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
Maravich, N.O.	230	146	658	20.6
Abdur-Rahman, L.A.	178	106	464	14.6
Lauder, Det.	238	124	596	18.6
Thompson, Det.	243	123	588	18.6
Tomlinson, Flyers	222	110	552	17.8
McAdoo, Knicks	182	110	474	15.3
McGinnis, Phila.	172	135	567	17.7
Williams, Phila.	244	115	565	17.7
Boone, K.C.	228	93	599	18.7
Monroe, Knicks	239	93	581	18.0

## Transitions

BASEBALL  
CLEVELAND—Traded Ed Crockett, infielder, to California Angels for Marty Friedman, outfielder.

## Evert, Women Are Appreciated in 1976

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (UPI)—Just eight days before her 23rd birthday, Chris Evert was honored yesterday by Sports Illustrated magazine as its Athlete of the Year. Evert, who won \$75,000 while dominating women's tennis, is only the second woman to receive the award. Billie Jean King shared it with coach John Wooden of the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1972.

"It's interesting that most of the runners-up mentioned were women," said Evert at a news conference at the Time-Life building. "I think the public and the press are beginning to appreciate the talents of women athletes."

The magazine, noting that 1976 had been a sports year in which women figured prominently, mentioned six runners-up to Evert: Judy Rankin, the U.S. golf pro; Rodi Mittermaier of West Germany, skier; American Shelly Young, speed skater; Dorothy Hamill, U.S. figure skater; Nadia Comaneci of Romania, gymnast; and Kornelia Ender of East Germany, swimmer.

Evert said she planned to play tournament tennis only "another two or three years, then out down to World Team Tennis and some exhibition matches overseas."

"I've been thinking for several months of getting my own apartment," said Evert, who still lives with her parents in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. "It's time I get away from home. I've never been completely on my own. I'll probably take an apartment in New York where I have more friends than in Florida. Marriage is not on my horizon right now."

She said she maintained a competitive edge by not playing more than three weeks of tournament tennis in a row.

"If I played more than that, I'd crack, I'd go crazy," she said. "I like to relax at Port Lauderdale by going to the beach or playing tennis with my family. Sometimes I spend time in New York, going out to dinner and the theater."

Highlighting Evert's year were victories at Wimbledon and in the United States Open. "I played my best tennis at

Forest Hills, but Wimbledon was more satisfying for me," she said. "In the final I had to play Evonne Goolagong, who had defeated me in Philadelphia and at Los Angeles. And I had never beaten her on a grass surface. I guess I had a mental block about her. It was a very emotional match. I looked across the net and saw worry in her eyes. She was really caring about how she did against me. I had always thought of her as being carefree and sometimes lachrymose."

The only complaint voiced by Evert was for people who criticize her baseline game.

"They say it's boring and repetitive and things like that," she said. "But when I ask them what I should do, they don't have any good answer. What do they want me to do, change my whole game?"

"I love almost all sports and I used to be good in lots of events in high school—track, volleyball, softball, football. But what I like best is some sort of individual competition. I love that. I've got a killer instinct."

## e Case Against Team Soccer Final in South America

Brian Glasville

YORK, Dec. 14 (UPI)—Plays at home in Belo Horizonte, the Brazilians facing Munich on Dec. 21, next to the World Cup final.

But even their star, center Jairzinho says they have very little saving the World Cup. Bayern beat Cruzeiro in Munich, 2-0,

with goals by the inevitable Gerd Mueller and the much undervalued Jupp Kapellmann, that multi-lingual medical student. Both scores came in the final 10 minutes.

What struck me most, however, about that match was the attendance: a mere 18,000 in the massive Olympic Stadium. Cruzeiro had a huge stadium capable of taking 100,000 fans, a con-

trast indeed from the primitive little ground where England lost in Belo Horizonte to the United States in the World Cup of 1950, and used a hotel as its dressing room.

Certainly there will be vastly more fans in Brazil than in Munich, but I feel the Munich supporters showed a sense of proportion. This intercontinental championship, to give it its correct and fancy name, is a contested affair, played between the winners of the European Cup and South American Libertadores Cup. Its history is studded with brutality, mostly that of Argentinian teams. Though even Santos of Brazil, some fifteen years ago, was not guiltless.

In more recent years, prudent European teams have frequently refused to encounter Argentinian opposition, and the organizers have passed over the cracks as best they might, sometimes by asking the European Cup runners-up to take part. My own opinion is that it is high time the competition was ended, even if things are not remotely as bad as in the days when goal aggregate counted for nothing, and a playoff had to take place in the continent where the second leg was staged, a monstrous injustice.

Moreover, it led to horrid affairs like the Rangers vs. Racing Club de Buenos Aires playoff, or fight-off, in Montevideo, in 1957, when it's a wonder that half the players were not carried off on stretchers.

Despite Cruzeiro's defeat in Germany, Brazilian soccer is looking up—a 2-0 home victory in Rio over Russia was a flippant team which in the new year must start its World Cup program. In fact, the Argentinian organizers are so confident Brazil will qualify that it is said they've already decided on Mar del Plata as the city where they'll play their qualifying matches in 1978, as group leaders. It's not to Brazil, not to the casinos, which the Brazilians ban. But despite these attractions to the tourists, all will not be clear sailing for the Brazilians.

The climate is a chilly, oceanic one, and there is speculation that the Brazilians will pick players used to such conditions, which means players from the South and such places as Porto Alegre, which would mean the likes of midfield players like the forestal Falcão and Cerepava.

A surprising new trend in French soccer: that of the player-manager. Jean-Marc Guillou at

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